

Sept 6 1974

All the News
is Fit to Print

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Fair, less humid today;
fair, cool tonight and tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 57-73.
Sunday 64-80. Details on page 28.

XV No. 43,325

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974

25 cents beyond 30-mile zone from New York City,
except Long Island. Higher in all delivery zones.

20 CENTS



SUNDAY: Above: Betty Ford kissing Rosalind Taylor as she arrived at church in Waukegan, Ill. Below: Jimmy Carter had his nose discovered by Sean Mr. Carter went to church in Plains, Ga. Both attended Baptist churches.



ism at a New High Integration in Schools

By PAUL DELANEY
Special to The New York Times

Sept. 5—The second-ordered desegregation in Louisville began today as the school district court-ordered busing for school integration, particularly in Louisville and Boston.

There is a feeling among proponents of school integration that the pendulum has swung from negative to positive in the acceptance of school desegregation and busing for that purpose.

"Yes, there is more optimism today than there has been in a number of years," said Nathaniel R. Jones, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The opponents of desegregation have lost credibility and have been exposed as frauds. They led their constituents to believe they were going to stop desegregation, turn back the tide," he continued.

"They promised time and again the school bus would be blocked. But they failed."

"And now it appears that some sanity is coming back to the school system."

Helping a Friend Is Slain Jat Near Columbia Library

By PRANAY GUPTA

A 24-year-old man who had the campus, on a 24-hour basis, came to New York.

The guards were not around, witnesses said, an hour or so before the stabbing when the victim, William Wright of 201 Hunter Avenue, North Tarrytown, N.Y., and his friend, Mark Tormey, a senior at Cornell University who had held a summer job in the city, loaded Mr. Tormey's 1969 Mercury Cougar with cartons of books and clothes.

The car had been parked near the service entrance to Butler Library on West 114th Street. It was there that Mr. Wright was later stabbed after he and Tormey were in the car.

DOLE IS REPORTED LINKED TO '73 GIFT BY GULF OIL AIDE

Lobbyist Said to Have Told Grand Jury That He Gave Illegal Funds to Kansan

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—A lobbyist for the Gulf Oil Corporation has told a Federal grand jury here that in 1973 he made an illegal corporate contribution to Robert J. Dole, now the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The sources said that Cleude Wild Jr., Gulf's former chief lobbyist, testified under a grant of immunity from prosecution last January that he made an illegal campaign contribution of \$5,000 to \$6,000 to Senator Dole through William A. Kats, then Mr. Dole's administrative assistant.

The illegal contribution was allegedly made as Mr. Dole was preparing to run for reelection as a United States Senator in Kansas, the sources said. The New York Times surveyed Mr. Dole's financial report for the 1973-1974 campaign and found no report of a contribution from Mr. Wild or any other employee of Gulf Oil.

LABOR CHIEFTAINS COUNT ON CARTER

New York Leaders Pin Hopes for Turnaround on Victory by Democratic Ticket

By DAMON STETSON

New York labor leaders are generally gloomy, on this Labor Day, about the outlook for the next year, but they are pinning their hopes for an economic turnaround on the possible election of a Democratic Administration.

Although inflation has eased and the employment picture nationally has improved somewhat, these New Yorkers, judging from conversations with them in recent days, are grim and pessimistic about the labor picture in the city and the state.

The situation, of course, varies widely in different industries and in the public sector. But the crisis in the hard-hit construction field has prompted a changed attitude and a new willingness in the building trades to make wage and benefit concessions in an effort to get more work and become more competitive with nonunion labor.

Arab Hijackers Free 80 Hostages

3 Gunmen Get Safe Conduct—Jet Flew Toward Israel Before Landing in Cyprus

By The Associated Press

LARNACA, Cyprus, Sept. 5—Three Palestinians who hijacked a Dutch airliner yesterday with 80 people aboard and demanded that Israel release eight prisoners freed their hostages today to return for a promise of safe conduct from Greek Cypriot authorities, airport officials said.

The plane was flown from Nice to Tunis to Cyprus and then back to Cyprus before those aboard were released. The freed hostages, 75 passengers and five crew members, were brought to the airport terminal building by bus from the KLM DC-9 that had been parked on the edge of this small airport's runway for four hours.

The three hijackers were driven to the terminal in the first busload of released hostages, then transferred to a police car that sped off toward Nicosia, 30 miles away. A Libyan Embassy official was in the car.

F.B.I. Head to Marry Former Nun

By The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5—Clarence M. Kelley, who got a vote of confidence as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from President Ford yesterday, plans to marry a former Roman Catholic nun.

At a dinner in his honor here last night, Mr. Kelley said that no date had been set for his marriage to Shirley Dyckes, who lives at the Watergate office apartment complex in Washington. She is an elementary public school teacher in Prince Georges County in Maryland.

Miss Dyckes, whom Mr. Kelley said he had known for five or six months, said she was a member of the Sisters of Holy Cross for 15 years. She would not give her age.

Mr. Kelley said his future bride withdrew from the religious order about six years ago.

The 64-year-old F.B.I. director is a member of the Country Club Christian Church in Kansas City. He was chief of police here before being named to his F.B.I. post in 1973.

Mr. Kelley's first wife, Ruby, died of cancer last Nov. 9. She was 64.



Daniel P. Moynihan standing at the corner of Orchard and Delancey Streets with pie on his face. Mr. Moynihan did not prefer charges against man who was later caught.

Pie in the Face Jolts Moynihan on Campaign Trail

By MAURICE CARROLL

A banana cream pie was smashed in the face of Daniel P. Moynihan as he campaigned yesterday on the Lower East Side of Manhattan.

"Fascist pig," yelled a young man in the crowd that gathered around Mr. Moynihan, who is running for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from New York. The young man then pushed the pie into Mr. Moynihan's face.

The police seized the young man. The crowd offered handkerchiefs to help wipe off the mess.

The candidate declined to press charges and continued with his handshaking. And the young man was permitted to leave.

"But it scared the hell out of me," Mr. Moynihan said when he had returned home to late afternoon. A pie in the face might be the stuff of slapstick movies, but in an age of political assassinations, it was, said the shaken candidate, "a violent act."

Yesterday's was not the first incident of trouble around the Moynihan-for-Senator campaign. For several days, according to his campaign manager, Sandy Frucher, there had been abusive telephone calls to headquarters.

Then, on Friday, a man yelled "fascist pig" at the candidate during a rally at Rockefeller Center. Later that day, someone telephoned the headquarters and said, "A bomb is going to go off."

Yesterday, a crew of Moynihan workers using bullhorns and passing out pamphlets, buttons and other paraphernalia, drew a crowd of Sunday shoppers to greet

Two Women Bring New Hope to Ulster

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 5—Mairéad Corrigan puts her faith in God, and Betty Williams trusts in the common sense of ordinary people. They are believers, and this is what keeps them going. What they can't believe is their own success.

In the space of four weeks, weeks that have stood their lives on edge, these two Belfast women have created more optimism and hope than anyone has seen in this dismal province to years.

On the Saturday after the lives of three children were ended by violence—an event that persuaded them to desert their kitchens for the hostile streets — Mrs. Williams and Miss Corrigan organized and led a peace march of 10,000 women. Though both are Catholic, and the first rally occurred in a Catholic neighborhood, many Protestants joined in.

The next Saturday, more than 20,000 women turned up for another march, and the Saturday after that even

'PROGRESS' CITED IN KISSINGER TALK ON AFRICAN ISSUES

Secretary and Vorster Set Up Working Groups to Deal With Specific Problems

10 HOURS OF MEETINGS

Two Sides Seek to Clarify Areas of Agreement on Namibia and Rhodesia

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

ZURICH, Sept. 5—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa reported "further progress" today in resolving key southern African issues and ordered subordinates to meet and work on specific aspects of the problems.

After 10 hours of discussions—five last night and five this afternoon—both American and South African officials strove to give the impression that the discussions on South-West Africa and Rhodesia had been productive and would provide Mr. Kissinger something concrete to present to leaders of black Africa when and if he goes there.

Fear of Warfare

The formation of the working groups was aimed at putting down on paper the areas where the United States and South Africa agree and those where they still disagree on Rhodesia and South-West Africa, known also as Namibia.

Both sides want to avoid all-out war in those states, with Mr. Vorster fearful that unless war is prevented conflict will spread to his own country, which has recently been faced with racial disorders.

The stress on "progress" in the talks was also meant to advise those attending a meeting of black leaders from Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola, plus various nationalist groups involved with South-West Africa and Rhodesia, that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster were having at least some success in devising a negotiating framework.

Concern Over Radicals

The Americans hope that the meeting of those black Africans in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, beginning tomorrow, will move the prospect of negotiations ahead. But they acknowledge the possibility that if the radicals at the meeting prevail, it might set back Mr. Kissinger's efforts to bring about negotiations.

Mr. Vorster, who said today that peace was still possible in the area, also said he would "appreciate" a visit by Mr. Kissinger to his country as part of a swing to southern Africa.

Mr. Kissinger had hoped to fly to southern Africa following consultations in London and

Hijacked Over France

Airport officers said it was understood that the hijackers would receive safe passage from Cyprus to a country of their choice.

The hijackers commandeered the jet yesterday over France and hopscooped around the Mediterranean through the night and morning, threatening to blow up the plane and all aboard unless Israel released eight prisoners.

The KLM plane was taken over 20 minutes after it left Nice, France, on a flight to Amsterdam. It flew to Tunisia and was refueled. It then flew the 1,300 miles to Cyprus, landed and was refueled before taking off toward Israel.

The Israeli Army said the hijacked jet flew to within 100 miles of the Israeli coast.



Betty Williams, left, and Mairéad Corrigan leading a rally for peace in Belfast and showing telegrams of support they have received from all over the world.

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Mexico's Change of Presidents Expected to Improve U.S. Ties

AN RIDING
 Sept. 5—The
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 Secretary of State



Luis Echeverria Alvarez



José López Portillo

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Mexico Plans to Let Foreigners Serve Prison Terms at Home

The Mexican Government tonight proposed a constitutional amendment that would allow foreigners in prison here to serve their sentences in their own countries.
 The measure, announced by Deputy Interior Minister Sergio García Ramírez, could eventually lead to an exchange of prisoners between the United States and Mexico. Mr. García said that the Constitutional reform would enable the President to sign executive agreements with countries whose citizens are in jail here.
 Some 580 Americans as well as numerous Canadians and South Americans are at present serving prison terms in Mexico, most of them on narcotics charges.
 The move follows a Mexican proposal to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger last June to diffuse the issue of supposed mistreatment of Americans in jail here by sending them to complete their sentences in American prisons.
 The United States Government has so far said only that it is studying the proposal.
 About 200 Americans in jail in Mexico City have threatened to begin a hunger strike Tuesday to protest delays by Washington in pursuing the prisoner exchange proposal.

Kruger and Vorster Report Progress

South Africa is under an order from the United Nations Security Council to set South-West Africa free. A constitutional commission, officially independent of South Africa but in reality under its control, has set Dec. 31, 1978, as a date for independence but has failed to comply with a deadline of Aug. 31 this year set for elections that would be held under United Nations sponsorship.
 Political Party Absent
 Also, the political party in South-West Africa recognized as legitimate by the Africans, the South West African Peoples Organization, has not taken part in the interracial talks held in Windhoek, the territory's capital.
 Mr. Vorster, in his news conference, again stressed that "it is for the peoples of South-West Africa through their elected leaders to decide the future of South-West Africa," but he also said that he agreed that the South West African Peoples Organization was "one of the political parties in South-West Africa."
 South African reporters said that this was the first time Prime Minister Vorster had publicly legitimized the organization, known as SWAPO, as a political party, although he personally opposes dealing with it. He also said that if the South-West Africans themselves wanted international observers for an election, that was up to them. Although again he said that the United Nations had no authority over the territory.
 It is believed that Mr. Kissinger is seeking South African assurances that it would support establishment of a negotiating forum for Namibian independence that would be widened from the current basis in Windhoek to include the SWAPO representatives and a South African Government rep-
 resentative, since one of the Africans' major demands is that South Africa remove its military forces from Namibia.
 Mr. Vorster said that if he was requested by the South-West Africans to send a representative to a "round table" he would have to consider it.
 On Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster repeated that his Government accepted the concept of majority rule. He said, however, "We can point out alternatives, realities, we can advise, and that is as far as I went in the past and that is as far as I am prepared to go in the future."
 Pressure for Negotiations
 The South Africans have been urging the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian D. Smith, for more than a year to negotiate with the blacks in his country for a transition to majority rule. But a high-level Rhodesian meeting sponsored by Mr. Vorster and black African leaders failed last year.
 Mr. Vorster said it was possible to achieve a peaceful solution in Rhodesia but only if the black Africans could resolve their own differences and establish an agreed position for negotiations. Mr. Kissinger hopes that the meeting in Dar es Salaam will achieve that, but he is fearful that disarray will continue.
 After his news conference with American reporters, Mr. Vorster went by car to the Dolder Grand Hotel, 500 yards from his hotel, where he was the guest of Mr. Kissinger for today's meeting.
 As was the case last night, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster met alone for more than an hour and then joined their aides over a working meal. At the end of the session, an American official said that the Namibian and Rhodesian questions had been discussed and "further progress was made." Last night, a joint statement said that "progress is being made."



Presidents Kenneth D. Kuunda, left, of Zambia, Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, center, and Agostinho Neto of Angola at the airport at Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, yesterday.

5 African Presidents Meet in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Sept. 5 (AP)—Presidents of five black African nations prepared today for a summit meeting that is expected to set the course for future efforts to end white minority rule in southern Africa and decide what role, if any, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger should play.
 Presidents Agostinho Neto of Angola, Kenneth D. Kuunda of Zambia, Seretse Khama of Botswana and Samora Machel of Mozambique arrived aboard separate planes here during the day. Each was met by the host, President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania.
 Each leader brought a dele-

South Africa Blacks Said to Plan Strike

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Militant blacks were reported today to be planning a nationwide strike starting on Tuesday. The strike could reignite riots that have taken almost 300 lives in South Africa since June.
 The chief of the riot police, Gen. David Kriel, said that the police had heard of plans for a strike and would take special precautions. Tomorrow is a national holiday here.
 General Kriel said his men would act against strike organizers and anyone who prevented people from going to work.
 It is two weeks since youths in South Africa's biggest black township, Soweto, tried to force a three-day strike to protest the Government's racial policies. That strike call was first made by pamphlets that the police said were the work of the banned African National Congress.
 So far, there is no evidence that the African National Congress is behind the new strike attempt. The call is being made by word of mouth, according to Soweto residents, and the organizers reportedly want the stoppage to last three weeks instead of three days.
 The last strike was estimated to have been about 50 percent effective. But it set off a vicious black backlash by members of the Zulu tribe and other workers, mainly contract laborers living in men-only hostels, who opposed intimidation of commuting workers.
 At least 35 blacks were killed during a week of rioting and black-against-black battles in the township.
 Justice Minister James Kruger, who denied allegations from Soweto leaders that his

Sinai Pact, a Year Later, Still Prevents Arab Unity

CAIRO, Sept. 5—The first anniversary of the signing of the interim agreement by Egypt and Israel to disengage forces in Sinai has passed without mention in the Egyptian press. The accord that so dominated the news here and around the world a year ago was also ignored in most cafes and bars, in the Egyptian People's Assembly and even in the speeches of politicians running for office.
 The top people in the Foreign Ministry who were involved in Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's shuttle were not available to talk to reporters about it. Rather, they were busy with arrangements for an Arab League meeting to discuss an Arab summit conference on the civil war in Lebanon, a summit conference that had been out of the question until now and may still be, due in part to the Sinai agreement.
 The conference was set yesterday for the third week of October, in Cairo.
 Egyptians do not like to talk about the Sinai agreement, and diplomats consider it undiplomatic to bring up the subject. Syria, Egypt's main rival for Arab leadership, brings it up regularly in scathing attacks that started a few days after the agreement was initiated in Egypt and Israel last Sept. 1. "Deafening Silence" of Friends
 "Most of them," a Western diplomat said, referring to the Egyptians, "feel it hasn't gotten Egypt or the Arab world very far. They certainly didn't think it would be met by such strident criticism and by such deafening silence from their friends."
 Under the agreement, Israel withdrew from part of the territory its troops had occupied in the 1967 war, giving back to Egypt the Abu Rudeis oilfields and the strategic Gidi and Mitla Passes. Both sides agreed to limit their forces on the edges of a buffer zone. The United States agreed to station as many as 200 American civilians at an early-warning station in the buffer zone that monitors troop movements on both sides from the buffer zone.
 Egypt and Israel pledged that the conflict in the Middle East should not be resolved by military force but peaceful means and that neither would resort to the threat or use of force, or to a military blockade.
 Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization attacked the agreement as a separate peace with Israel, a sellout of the Arab cause that effectively took Egypt out of the struggle. Moderate and even conservative Arab countries said little or nothing in defense of the agreement; Egypt found itself for a time nearly isolated in the Arab world.
 The dissension created by the Sinai agreement, along with other inter-Arab disputes, has so far made it impossible for Arab leaders to meet at the summit to discuss one of the most critical problems of the Arab world: The civil war in Lebanon.
 Conversations with Egyptians and Eastern diplomats indicated a sense of disappointment in Egypt over a lack of results from the Sinai agreement. Specifically, Egypt had hoped that the accord would be followed by a similar agreement between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights. It was apparent, shortly after the Sinai pact was signed, that such a further agreement was impossible at the time.
 There is tremendous disappointment," a diplomat said, "that the great miracle worker"—Mr. Kissinger—"has not pulled another rabbit out of his hat."
 Diplomatic sources in Cairo offer two reasons for the lack of progress after the Sinai pact was sealed. The first is the fact that the agreement was not signed in March, as originally intended, provided less time for maneuvering before the American Presidential elections, which everyone acknowledges has caused a hiatus in the negotiating process.
 The second reason is that the war in Lebanon had begun, and proceeded to get worse, after the signing. Most Arabs and diplomats believe there can be no progress toward a settlement with Israel until after the Lebanese issues are resolved.
 No Wish to Renounce Pact
 Despite the sense of embarrassment and disappointment internationally, diplomats say there is no feeling in Cairo that the agreement should be renounced, as Syria continues to suggest. If it did, they say, accomplish its primary goal—to allow Egypt to divert its attention to its over-whelming economic problems.
 And it gave Egypt a tremendous economic boost—the return of the Abu Rudeis oilfields. For the first time, Egypt expects this year to be a net exporter of oil and by 1980 it hopes to earn \$1 billion a year from oil sales. Egypt and its people seem completely preoccupied with economic problems, as much or more of a reason that the anniversary of the Sinai agreement is a non-topic here.

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- 67 Lightweight outer jackets. A few styles. Some are belted and others have zippered fronts. Some of our very best sellers at \$65. They'll be gone today at this price. Hurry. \$9
- 157 Short sleeve knit shirts. Most are acrylics, and most sold for \$15. There are solids and fancies and they're really worth saving for next summer at this price. \$5
- 47 Corduroy trench coats. A famous designer coat with a true \$90 price. Green and Gold only. Middy length. Just in time for Fall. Please hurry. \$39
- 61 Denim Jackets. Prewashed blues that are the very latest styles. Pullovers and button fronts. You can't get them at this price anywhere else. \$12
- 333 Jeans. Prewashed blues. A number of different styles. All of them are great, and so is the price. \$12
- 33 Jumpsuits. Values to \$105. Long sleeves and the very, very latest in styling and detailing. Good colors. (Madison Avenue only) \$16
- 74 Bush Jackets. Pure cotton, belted with epaulets, these khaki jackets are the classic look. Small sizes only. Our low price was \$19. Now. \$6
- 376 casual crew hose. One size fits all. Very good colors. It's tough finding good hose at this price. 70¢ each. 3 for \$2
- 91 Walking shorts. Prewashed denims. Buff, Khaki, Green and Black. These \$10 shorts are worth saving for next summer at this price. \$2
- 394 Lightweight casual suits. Some vested. Some are double breasted. Cottons and cotton blends. The perfect suit for business or pleasure. Regularly to \$79. Now. \$29
- 399 Designer shirts. These are the most famous labels in the shirt business. They sell around town from \$18 to \$35. Don't miss them. \$9
- 700 Long sleeve body shirts. Many famous labels that you'll recognize. Normally from \$12 to \$14. Now. \$6
- 611 Vested designer suits. From the most famous names around the world. A marvelous selection that sold to \$225. One low price. \$99
- 240 Wool gabardine slacks. Belt loops and western pockets. Made in France they should sell for \$80. Terrific value. \$16
- 210 Lightweight vested suits. Normally sell for \$175. Stripes, plaids and solids. Polyester and wool. An incredible value. \$69
- 272 Leisure suits. Some of our very finest. Texturized polyesters with epaulets and 4 pocket styling. These are \$80 values. Hurry. \$29
- 614 Sweaters. Wool and acrylic blends. A terrific selection. Crew-necks, V-necks and cardigans. Many colors and patterns. Values to \$21. Treat yourself to a bargain. \$8
- 267 Leisure suits. Brushed cottons and cotton gabardine twills. These are some of our very best, and sold for up to \$85. Now. \$12
- 320 Long sleeve body shirts. Beautiful jacquard fabrics. The ultimate in tapered shirts. 100% cotton. Don't be fooled by the low price. \$2
- 196 Knit shirts. Leather trim. Exceptional solid colors in four styles. Long and short sleeves. True \$13 values. Hurry. \$5

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WARRING GROUPS MEET IN LEBANON

Close Arafat Aide Predicts 'Positive Steps' to Peace as Clashes Increase

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Sept. 5—The head of the security wing of the main Palestinian guerrilla organization, has begun meeting with Christian and rightist leaders in an effort to end the fighting in Lebanon. Abu Hasso Salamah, a close aide to Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met separately yesterday with President-elect Elias Sarkis, Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Christian Phalangist Party, and Patriarch Antounios Khoreish, the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Maronite Christians.

He said after the meetings that "positive steps" should be expected this week toward ending the fighting. The contacts progressed despite a noticeable step-up in the clashes during the past two days.

The leftist-controlled Radio Beirut said Syrian troops stationed in Jezzini, in the southern mountains, started a fire in "nearby pine woods" when they shelled leftist and Palestinian positions in the adjacent town of Roum.

This kind of military activity is widely expected to continue as long as the rival combatants remain facing each other across the confrontation lines.

Fighting and Talking It is predicted, however, that a stage of simultaneous fighting and negotiating would begin with the aim of reaching an effective cease-fire before Mr. Sarkis takes over office from President Suleiman Frangieh on Sept. 23.

The daily al-Nahar reported today that Mr. Sarkis told Mr. Abu Hassan that the guerrilla movement must avoid a large-scale battle in the eastern mountains.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying at the meeting that a Palestinian withdrawal from Sanin, 'Ain Turah and al-Metein 25 miles east of here "is the key to peace in Lebanon."

The Phalangist leader was quoted as having promised that if the Palestinians withdrew, "they will obtain from us guarantees for their safety in Lebanon and assurances for the continuation of the struggle for the Palestinian cause."

The daily al-Moharrer, which has Palestinian connections, reported today that a delegation from the Palestinian Organization was scheduled to go to Damascus Tuesday for talks with Syrian leaders.

Israelis Reported in Pact With Lebanese Factions Time magazine said yesterday that Israel had established a secret alliance with Lebanese Christians and Moslem moderates to undermine the power of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

The agreement between Israel and Lebanese rightists, Time said, was worked out by Defense Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, who has visited Lebanon secretly four times since May. The magazine added that on one such trip Mr. Peres had been accompanied by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The agreements between Israel and the Lebanese, the report said, provide for training of Lebanese troops, an Israeli naval blockade of ports controlled by Moslem leftists, supply of arms to Lebanese rightists and efforts to train villagers in southern Lebanon, in case Palestinian guerrillas seek to re-establish their bases in that area.

North Sea Hunt Is On for John Paul Jones

Special to The New York Times

ABOARD THE DECCA RECORDER, Sept. 2—This 280-ton survey ship is standing off Bridlington Bay, Yorkshire, in the area where John Paul Jones and the Bon Homme Richard defeated the British frigate Serapis in 1779.

Two days after her victory of Sept. 23, 1779, Commodore Jones's ship sank a few miles off Flamborough Head in about 120 feet of water, according to the estimates of naval historians. The mission of the Decca Recorder is to find the wreck, in about a week's time.

As far as is known, there has been no previous attempt to find the Bon Homme Richard. But now, with enthusiastic searchers handling sophisticated equipment aboard this ship, everyone aboard seems confident of success.

The big question is the weather. At the moment the North Sea is a choppy gray. Sidney Wignall, a naval historian in charge of the project, said yesterday as the equipment was being prepared that he believed the Decca Recorder's projected sweep of 38 square miles would locate the wreck. It is thought to be 38 to seven miles offshore.

Launched as a Merchantman The Bon Homme Richard's position, the number of guns, and the amount of metal she was carrying have been estimated on the basis of information from archives in the United States, Britain and France.

Mr. Wignall, a 53-year-old British, noted that the venture was recognized by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration—this ship flies the Bicentennial flag at her masthead. "If we find the Bon up on a fisherman's line is one of the clues of the warship's position."

Mr. Wignall said that the men aboard this ship are proud of their computerized systems. "If the wreck is in this box," said one, tapping an area

call Inuktitut, is spoken from Greenland to the Bering Strait with minor dialect differences. However, the use until now of separate systems of writing in different areas has hampered communications among the Eskimos in widely scattered and isolated settlements, said Joseph Kusugak, the chairman of the Eskimo Language Commission, which drew up the standardized method of writing.

The new system applies the Roman alphabet to the Eskimo language in a standardized spelling with Roman letters. It also standardizes the use of simple symbols to represent syllables in the language, the way sounds are conveyed by shorthand symbols.

The new form was approved at a conference in Frobisher Bay, in the Northwest Territory, the Eskimos' chief settlement. The conference included delegates representing all the Northern settlements, plus Government officials, missionaries and teachers.



The New York Times/Sept. 4, 1976
Bon Homme Richard sank off Flamborough Head.

"It has only been used once before," he said, "by the Royal Ottawa Museum, in Lake Ontario, where it located two American ships from the 1812 war, the Hamilton and the Scourge. And that was in 300 feet of water, which is dangerous for drifting."

Mr. Wignall was an explorer in the Himalayas before he turned to underwater archaeology, and in that field his finds have included a Spanish Armada ship off County Kerry, Ireland.

If the Bon Homme Richard is found, the next step will be for divers to make a survey before the start of the costly procedure of raising whatever is left of the wreck. Mr. Wignall said France had expressed an interest in recovering the ship, since she was of French origin.

Mr. Wignall said further that she is found, two United States legislators, whom he did not name, would seek to arrange that her recovery be made a Federal project by act of Congress. At the moment, the project is privately financed. Should the search fail, Mr. Wignall said, "we will try again in another zone if money is available—we'd need an influx of funds." He has been working on this project since 1962.

A Clue on a Fishing Line The 38-square-mile search zone was selected after all available information had been studied. A naval gun that came up on a fisherman's line is one of the clues of the warship's position.

The Eskimo Brotherhood, an Ottawa-based organization, will now ask the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Federal agency in charge of relations with native peoples, to make the use of the alphabet and syllabary official policy in Eskimo education and communication.

Mr. Kusugak said Eskimo linguists touring the Northern communities found that neither the Roman letters nor the phonetic symbols could be adopted alone without strong opposition from Eskimos who are devoted to one method or the other, so it was decided to retain both systems in two forms that can be used interchangeably.

The executive director of the Inuit Cultural Institute, Tagak Curley, said improved communications through a standard writing system will enhance leadership qualities and create greater unity among the Northern people. "Inuit" is the term that Eskimos apply to themselves; it means "the people."

Eskimos Seek to Alter Written Language

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, Sept. 5—Canadian Eskimo leaders will ask the Government here this week to accept a simplified writing system to improve communications and education among the 20,000 native peoples of the Far North.

The new method, substituting two simplified forms for the five now used in different Arctic regions, was devised by a committee of Eskimo linguists who began work two years ago. It combines, in both Roman letters and phonetic symbols, features of the separate systems developed in the past by Anglican and Roman Catholic missionaries in the North.

Prior to the missionary programs, undertaken separately by the churches, the Eskimos wrote without a written language and passed down their traditions and legends orally. The language, which Eskimos

call Inuktitut, is spoken from Greenland to the Bering Strait with minor dialect differences.

However, the use until now of separate systems of writing in different areas has hampered communications among the Eskimos in widely scattered and isolated settlements, said Joseph Kusugak, the chairman of the Eskimo Language Commission, which drew up the standardized method of writing.

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Arab Hijackers Free Hostages After Safe Conduct Is Pledged

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

miles of Tel Aviv, where two jet interceptors were scrambled to meet it. The Israelis blocked the runway at Ben-Gurion International Airport with trucks and fire engines. However, the hijackers turned back to Larnaca for the second time.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said later he had agreed to a Dutch request to keep warplanes away from the jet.

Before landing here the second time, the Arabs radioed detailed instructions on the release of the prisoners in Israel. They said the eight must be put aboard a plane out of Israel and a prearranged code word transmitted to Iraq and representatives of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"If this does not happen, we shall blow up the plane in the air," one of the hijackers told the tower.

However, after four hours on the ground the hijackers surrendered in return for safe conduct.

The passengers greeted George Tombazos, the Cypriot Minister of Communications and Works who led the negotiations, with cheers and applause. An American, Otto Horsting of Selma, Ala., said the ordeal had been "scarifying."

"The hijackers grasped hand grenades and modern-looking guns," Mr. Horsting said. "The hijackers did not ill-treat us. They said this was the only way they could make the world realize what was happening in their country, Palestine."

An official of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said the passengers and crew were to be flown to Amsterdam tonight. Most of the passengers were Dutch tourists returning from vacations in Spain and France, the airline said. There were two

Americans, 13 Spaniards, five French, two Moroccans, two Indonesians, a West German, a Belgian, two Finns and three Arabs on the passenger list.

Israeli Jets Met Plane

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5—The hijacked Dutch airliner with 65 hostages and crew members on board came within 40 to 100 miles of Ben-Gurion International Airport here today before returning to Larnaca airport in Cyprus.

According to a spokesman for the Israeli military, two Israeli jet fighters flew near the hijacked DC-9 during the time it was flying near Israel but were withdrawn at the request of Dutch Government officials concerned about the safety of the passengers.

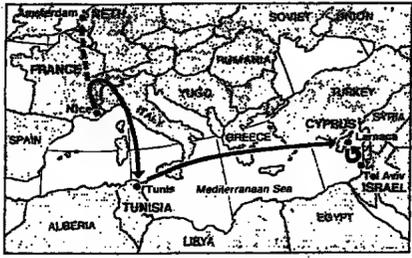
During KLM nighttime hours when the hijacked plane was circling near Israel, Ben-Gurion Airport was closed to all planes and was placed on military alert.

Shortly after the hijacked plane landed for the second time in Cyprus, Defense Minister Shimon Peres of Israel told reporters, "We weren't asked for any permission during the day to land in Israel."

Mr. Peres' statement differed from that of Transport Minister Gad Yaakobi, who told reporters that a demand for a landing in Israel had been made and had been refused. Mr. Yaakobi was one of the Israeli Cabinet members who participated in an emergency Cabinet meeting on the hijacking called in Jerusalem.

Nevertheless, military authorities maintained that it had no official confirmation that the terrorists who commanded the plane had demanded a landing at Ben-Gurion Airport.

The terrorists did demand the release of a number of persons who had been involved in previous terrorist actions in the name of the Palestinian cause. All are in Israel. Among them are Dr. William Mgyus, a terrorist serving a life term for conviction of murder after the 1967 war; Kozo Okamoto, a Japanese serving a life term for his part in the killing of 24 airline passengers in a massacre at Ben-Gurion Airport in 1972; and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the head of the Greek Catholic Church in Jerusalem, who is serving a 12-year prison term for smuggling arms to Palestinian guerrillas.



The New York Times/Sept. 4, 1976
Heavy line shows route of the hijacked plane

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Handwritten Arabic text: "بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم"

دعا في الامم

IS KILLER CIVILIANS

Says He Was Group Member

ran, Sept. 5 (AP) ...

urban guerrilla group blamed for the killing of the Americans, was found Thursday. It said he opened fire on the Government agents and was killed. It did not say where the battle occurred. The statement said two other terrorists were killed and three captured in a gunfight Friday, but officials said they could not confirm that they had been involved in the killing of the three Rockwell International employees. William C. Cottrell, aged 43, of Los Gatos, Calif., Robert R. Kroenig, 43, of Sunnyvale, Calif., and Donald G. Smith, 43, of Yorba Linda, Calif., were murdered Aug. 28 as they drove to their jobs on a secret electronic project Rockwell is carrying out for the Iranian Government. They were among some 27,000 Americans now living in Iran, many of them working on military and economic development projects that Shah Mohammed-Riza Pahlavi has undertaken. The statement said Mr. Ellaj-Pour was traced through the previous owner as the buyer of the red Volkswagen that pulled in front of the car carrying the Americans. Five gunmen joined the driver and began shooting, then escaped by jumping over a wall and driving off in another car. The Volkswagen was left at the scene. Officials said the Americans' driver identified the body of Mr. Ellaj-Pour.

Pasta Price Rise Comes as Surprise To Italian Families

By MARVINE HOWE Special to The New York Times ROME, Sept. 5—Italians returned from summer vacation this weekend to rainy weather and the grim news that the price of pasta had been raised. "The increase in pasta prices was done on the sly," the Roman daily Il Messaggero protested today. It reported that the decision had been taken by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Prices at a "clandestine"

meeting on Aug. 12—during the annual holidays. The nearly 12 percent rise in the price of pasta, which is the national staple, was a heavy blow to many families who have already begun to cut down on meat and fish because of rising costs. Producers Fought Freeze "Soon all we will be eating is chicken," a Roman shopkeeper commented, referring to the common salad plant that grows wild here. He said that they had been informed that Parmesan cheese, which is almost a staple here, would go up by 27 percent next week. Pasta manufacturers have been fighting for months against the 1974 freeze in the price of spaghetti, macaroni, vermicelli and other necessities

in the Italian diet. Last May, the leaders of the pasta industry, Barilla and Buitoni, and six other companies raised their prices in defiance of the freeze. They gave as reasons for the rise the higher costs of durum wheat, an estimated 65 to 70 percent increase in labor costs and a 60 percent rise in electric power costs. The Ministry of Industry, as well as the Price Committee, declared the price rise illegal and the provincial authorities were ordered to make an evaluation of the price and cost of pasta. To public surprise, it was announced today that the Price Committee had authorized the province of Parma to grant the Barilla company an 11.6 per-

cent increase in the pound package of pasta which previously sold for 28 cents. At the same time, it was said that the Price Committee was drafting a circular authorizing all other pasta manufacturers throughout the country to make similar increases. Roman housewives rushed to their grocers to buy stocks of pasta at the old price this morning and it was predicted that a crisis of hoarding, speculation and shortages would begin next week. Brezhnev Back in Moscow MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, returned to Moscow today from a three-day visit to Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

Navigational Error Caused Azores Crash, Officials Say PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Sept. 5 (AP)—The crash of a Venezuelan air force transport that killed 68 persons, most of them members of a college choir, was caused by an apparent navigational error during a hurricane, Portuguese officials said today. Officials said the plane tried to land at the United States base at Lajes amid strong winds and poor visibility from Hurricane Emmy, which passed through the Azores on Friday. The C-130 made two unsuccessful attempts to land, then on the third approach came in 400 yards to one side of the runway, officials said.



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All this will come. Plus all the finishing touches, of course. Yes, we've changed, but we've done it together. And in these first exciting days, as we see the new Bonwit's take shape, we hope the one thing that never changes is your feeling for Bonwit Teller.

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DRAWINGS BY JIM HOWARD

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Lets Ex-Agents Seek in Bureau's Offices

Special to The New York Times

Sept. 5—In a conflict of interest here, one move, CIA agents said, "Are members of the law enforcement agency supposed to chip in to pay for people charged with crimes?"

No agents or high officials of the Bureau have been charged or indicted in the bureau's investigation, though indictments are expected before the end of the year.

An associate of Mr. Kelley's said that one reason the former agents' group had been allowed to make the plan had been to avoid a conflict of interest. "We thought it was better for an outside group to do this," he said.

A spokesman for the bureau confirmed that it would make an attempt to audit the collection and would be unable to certify how the money was spent.

The former agents' association has retained Edward P. Morgan, a prominent Washington lawyer, who is also representing one agent in the burglary investigation. Mr. Morgan said in an interview that the association expected to contribute money to other agents charged who had selected their own lawyers.

Not All Quilty

He said that the legal assistance would be available only to agents charged or investigated for authorized acts carried out as part of their duties and would not be given to agents or officials caught up in recent charges or malfeasance and corruption at the bureau.

The association of former agents has never set up a legal defense fund before, Mr. Morgan said. Through the association, former agents keep in touch with each other and sometimes obtain jobs. It holds annual conventions and maintains a small office in New York that is supported by the membership fees.

Sun Ra's Arkestra Recalls Swing Era At the Bottom Line

Sun Ra and his Myth Science Cosmos Swing Arkestra returned to the Bottom Line over the weekend after their latest European tour, essentially the same one Sun Ra has performed with over the years, was in fine form. Although some of the many Sun Ra performances this reviewer has seen were more energetic and abandoned, few were as cohesive, and the Bottom Line's sound system is the best the group has had to work with in New York.

The use of the word "swing" in the Arkestra's title is not capricious, for Sun Ra's earliest arrangements were in a big band-swing idiom. On Saturday evening, the band paid homage to his early idol, Fletcher Henderson, by performing Mr. Henderson's "Yeah, Man" and there were also readings of "Rose Room" and of Duke Ellington's "Lightnin'".

John Gilmore, the husky-toned tenor saxophonist who has spent the better part of 20 years playing with Sun Ra, dominated the band's other soloists with a deliberate improvisation in his style of the early 1960's, a remarkably controlled exploration of harmonics, and several solo performances in a swing vein on both tenor and clarinet.

But Marshall Allen was also full of fire in alto saxophone; few of today's "energy" altoists have been able to equal him in terms of the intelligent organization of sounds one might well associate with hysteria. And, as always, Sun Ra's dancers were as limber and creative as the musicians.

Paul Whiteman Sounds Set for Carnegie Hall

"Paul Whiteman Rediscovered" is the title of a concert celebrating the late "king of jazz" of the 1920's and '30's, to take place Oct. 29 at Carnegie Hall. An orchestra of 29 musicians will present the original Whiteman arrangements, with Emory Davis as conductor. The Paul Whiteman Collection at Williams College is lending the arrangements to Mr. Davis, and will receive a share of the proceeds of the concert.

Assisting Mr. Davis in the undertaking is Richard Sudhalter, the jazz cometist, who will take the solo spots made memorable some 50 years ago by the late Bix Beiderbecke.

As a conductor, Paul Whiteman purveyed popular music to a huge audience, but also led his musicians in the "Symphonic Works" of George Gershwin, Bing Crosby was a little-known vocalist with the band, starting in 1927; and Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey were among the musicians who later played with the band. Before the Carnegie Hall concert, "Paul Whiteman Rediscovered" will play Philadelphia's Academy of Music on Oct. 27.

Crash Kills Brooklyn Man

MONROE, N. J., Sept. 5 (UPI)—A 72-year-old Brooklyn man was killed in a car accident on the New Jersey Turnpike, authorities reported today. The man, Charles Mopsik of 1569 Ocean Avenue, was killed about 2 P.M. yesterday when his car left the turnpike and struck a tree near the Jamesburg exit, the state police said.

Jersey Man Gets Vienna Opera Post

NEWARK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The New Jersey State Opera announced yesterday the appointment of its artistic director, Alfredo Silipigni of West Orange, to the permanent conducting staff of the Vienna State Opera in Austria.

A spokesman said that Mr. Silipigni will continue with the Jersey State Opera, which he founded in 1966, while seeking in Vienna.

He will make his Vienna debut Nov. 10 in Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera."

Mr. Silipigni is a native of Atlantic City and a graduate of Princeton's Westminster Choir College. He also studied at New York's Juillard School of Music.

Women's Art Noted In African Exhibit

The various roles of women in African society will be illustrated in an exhibition of African art to take place from next Monday to Dec. 31 at the African-American Institute, 333 United Nations Plaza.

Approximately 150 objects from major private collections and museums will be seen in the show, some of them made by women. They range from sculpture and ceremonial masks to musical instruments, household objects, jewelry and clothing, representing the peoples of 25 African countries. Major cultures to be represented in the display, which is entitled "African Women/African Art," include the Ashanti, Baga, Bamileke, Kongo and Zulu.

The exhibition, which has been organized by women, with Roslyn Walker of Illinois State University as guest curator, will be open from 9 to 5 on weekdays and 11 to 5 on Saturdays.

Leata Galloway Signs for 'Dream'

Leata Galloway, who won good personal notices as Queen Gertrude in last season's short-lived musical "Rockabye Hamlet," has been signed for a key role in "I Have a Dream," the new play based on the writings of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The production will open at the Ambassador Theater on Sept. 20, after a series of previews starting Sept. 14.

Conceived and directed by Robert Greenwald, "I Have a Dream" stars Billy Dee Williams as Dr. King, with Judyann Elder featured as Coretta Scott King, Dr. King's widow.

Elliott Reid Set For Comedy Role

Elliott Reid has been engaged for a leading role opposite Carol Channing in "The Bed Before Yesterday," the comedy by the British playwright Ben Travers, which goes into rehearsal Sept. 20 under the direction of Lindsay Anderson. Mr. Reid, who made his stage debut at 17 with Queen Wilhelmina at the Mercury Theater in the late 1930's, has performed in many plays and films since.

Before opening on Broadway in mid-January, "The Bed Before Yesterday" will play out of town in Wilmington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Cleveland. Miss Channing will portray an amorous widow, the role done in London last season with great success by Joan Plowright.

Mexican to Lead U.S. Symphony

Following a two-week tour of Mexico, the American Symphony Orchestra will be heard at Carnegie Hall on Sept. 19 under the baton of Enrique Batiz, music director

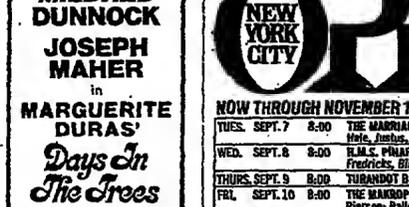
Don Carter Quartet Is Paced by Hoff On Alto Saxophone

Although the jazz group at Willy's, 7 West Eighth Street, this weekend was billed as the Don Carter Quartet, the musical character of the group was set primarily by Lou Hoff, an alto saxophonist. Mr. Hoff and the quartet's pianist, Vinnie Ruggieri, chose the tunes, set the tempos and were the principal soloists while Mr. Carter, a steady drummer, provided rhythmic support, with John Wilmetts, a bassist.

Mr. Hoff's roots are quite evidently in the Charlie Parker era—he has a full, singing tone that sails breezily through fast numbers and turns wistful and feathery on ballads. His phrasing, however, is not as stormily staccato as that of Mr. Parker's be-bop followers customarily was. Mr. Hoff's approach is more relaxed, although he is quite capable of building tension. He was at his best when he was floating freely on a long line or using his warm tone to project the soaring melodic qualities of a ballad.

Mr. Ruggieri was a strong and discreet accompanist in support of Mr. Hoff, but his own solos tended to be splashy series of rife chords, rising and falling steadily with little attempt at shading or color. It took Mr. Hoff to shape the group's performances. JOHN S. WILSON

TEXAS ROCK: The lead guitarist of Fireball playing for some 100,000 fans that gathered at the Steiner ranch on Lake Austin for the Sunday Break Concert yesterday.



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LABOR DAY SALLOWARD FRANCIS SHATTUCK

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Opinion.

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served a year Federal Judge led here, who on thorough 1971, he was C.L.U. lawyer project suing Federal agen- a gathering in

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THURS. SEPT. 9 8:00	THE MARIPOSA AFFAIR Niska, Taylor, Glatworsky, Pierson, Pello
FRI. SEPT. 10 8:00	LA BOHEME Malitza, Palmer, Bartolini, Cossa, Hite, Paul, Morelli
SAT. SEPT. 11 8:00	DIE FLEDERMAUS Meier, Rolandi, Glaze, Roe, Jamerson, Smith, Malis, Billings, Pello
SUN. SEPT. 12 1:00	MADAMA BUTTERFLY Sola, Dutoit
SUN. SEPT. 12 7:00	CAVALIERA RUSTICANA Niska, Hagiowski, Bartolini, Dutoit, Morelli
TUES. SEPT. 14 8:00	CARMEN Conrad, Fowles, Meier, Ramey, Pello
WED. SEPT. 15 8:00	LA BOHEME Malitza, Palmer, Bartolini, Cossa, Hite, Paul, Morelli
THURS. SEPT. 16 8:00	LA TRAVIATA Ramey, Sandoz, Fredricks, Kirschner (Meier)
FRI. SEPT. 17 8:00	MADAMA BUTTERFLY Niska, Walker, Scano, Justus, Morelli
SAT. SEPT. 18 2:00	DIE FLEDERMAUS Meier, Rolandi, Glaze, Roe, Jamerson, Smith, Malis, Billings, Pello
SAT. SEPT. 18 8:00	H.M.S. PINAFONE Hynes, Staudis, Price, Fredricks, Baker, Yule, Miner
SUN. SEPT. 19 1:00	CAVALIERA RUSTICANA Stapp, Hagiowski, Di Giuseppe, Dutoit, Morelli
SUN. SEPT. 19 7:00	THE MARIPOSA AFFAIR Niska, Taylor, Glatworsky, Pierson, Pello

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THE LITTLE TRICK
Musical. 15th St. West of W. 4th St. / 245-1111

Richard Field

Richard Field is a leading attorney in New York City, specializing in labor law and civil rights. He has represented many prominent individuals and organizations.

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السؤال الأول

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1976

Nastase Calmly Defeats Riessen, 6-2, 7-5

Miss Morozova Is Ousted at U.S. Open

By NEIL AMDUR
Ilie Nastase was all business with his tennis and temperament in a 6-2, 7-5 victory over Marty Riessen yesterday at the \$416,600 United States Open championships.

But the memory of the Rumanian's explosive stadium escapade against Hans-Jürgen Pohmann last Friday remained for the 1932 fans at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens. The crowd boomed so loudly

during player introductions that Riessen turned to Nastase in the marquee area, before the pair walked on court, and said, "It's just like the bull ring."

"They were booing for the wrong reason," said the 34-year-old Riessen. "They want him beaten. But what they really want is a fight. They'd like someone to go over and slug him."

Riessen gave the fifth-

seeded Nastase a fight, particularly in the second set, when the score reached 5-all after the Rumanian had served a game-ending double-fault.

"I thought I might win the match at 5-all," Riessen said. "He had a strange look on his face then, and it just wasn't normal tennis conditions. The competitiveness was there, but the crowd was tough. Antagonistic. I wish

the match hadn't been played in the stadium."

Riessen acknowledged that Nastase's attitude "wasn't happy-go-lucky as usual" and that "he wasn't looking forward to going out there." The match seemed to reflect the orderly mood of yesterday's play, after four days in which the men's and women's draws had each lost six seeded players.

Ejorn Borg, Manuel Orantes and Chris Evert won easily in straight sets. So did Rosie Casals in a sentimental 7-5, 6-0 triumph over the graceful Maria Bueno 10 years after the two had played a classic semifinal that Miss Bueno won en route to one of her four United States titles.

Even at 36, with her arm weary from various operations, Miss Bueno still volleys with authority. She led Miss Casals, 4-2, in the opening

Continued on Page 12, Column 6



PHILADELPHIA RUN: Garry Maddox of the Phillies sliding home as John L. ... catcher, lunged for late throw at Shea Stadium yesterday. Mickey Lolich, up the play. Philadelphia went on to defeat the Mets, 3-1. Story, page 12.

Tourney's Doctor Scores Injury Rule

By TONY KORNHEISER
The ripples from last Friday's match between Ilie Nastase and Hans-Jürgen Pohmann continued to wash over the United States Open tennis championships at Forest Hills yesterday.

Dr. Daniel Manfredi, the tournament physician, criticized the United States Tennis Association rule that prohibits a doctor from administering medical attention to an injured player without express direction from the umpire to do so.

Manfredi, the tournament doctor for 24 of the last 25 years, called the rule "antiquated." He said its continued observance "brings up some dangerous situations, like malpractice or negligence suits," and added:

"I don't want to be sued by someone saying, 'You saw that kid leaving there and you just sat on your butt.'"

The medical controversy arose during an Open in which several players had to retire from matches because of injury or illness, and many more were attempting to continue to play despite any number of nagging troubles.

Yesterday, Kerry Reid defaulted to Zdeněk Liška because of an ankle injury Mrs. Reid sustained in the match when it began on Saturday afternoon. Also, Greer Stevens withdrew from the doubles because of a strained wrist, and Jan Kodes retired from the doubles saying he didn't feel well.

Earlier in the tournament,

Omny Parun and Kjell Johansson retired with injuries, and such top players as Chris Evert, Manuel Orantes and Arthur Ashe had been playing while ailing.

In this atmosphere of pain and lament, Manfredi complained of the strict application of Rule 30, Case 2 in the U.S.T.A. handbook, which says: "No allowance may be made for natural loss of physical condition. Consideration may be given by the umpire for accidental loss of physical ability or condition."

Essentially, what the rule does is instruct the umpire to determine the medical condition of an injured player. If, in the umpire's judgment, a player is suffering from a "natural loss," such as cramps or a stomachache, the doctor is not allowed to treat him. If, in the umpire's judgment, a player is suffering from "accidental loss," such as an ankle sprain or elbow trouble, the doctor may be called in.

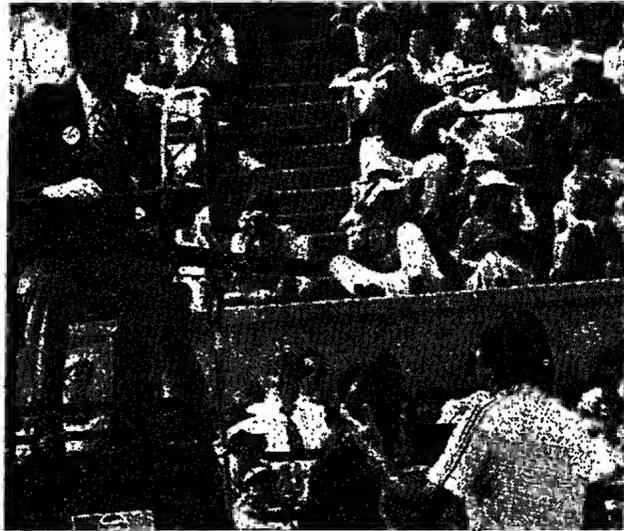
It is solely up to the umpire to make the decision.

"That's ridiculous," said Manfredi. "An umpire isn't trained to make such a determination. You can't diagnose cramps from the umpire's chair. It's inhuman not to let a doctor go out there and diagnose the situation. What if it looks like cramps, but in fact it's a broken bone? People are

Continued on Page 12, Column 7



Chris Evert defeating Glynis Coles, 6-0, 6-0, at Forest Hills yesterday



The Nastase having words with umpire, Edwin Goodman, in match with Marty Riessen

Fall Nicklaus Triumphs By 4 Shots in Akron

By JOHN S. RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 5—It looked close for a few minutes today after Jack Nicklaus lost three strokes in two holes and gave away his lead, but then Nicklaus reasserted his dominance and bounced back and won the World Series of Golf.

Against a strong wind that made long holes longer and sent scores high, Nicklaus shot a 68, two under par for the 7,130-yard south course of the Firestone Country Club, and finished with a 72-hole aggregate of 275, five under par.

It was a gratifying climax to what has otherwise been a poor year for the man who is considered the world's greatest golfer. Previously, this season he had won only one tournament, the Tournament Players Championship, way back in February. In fact, it was his victory there that qualified him for a place in the World Series.

"It's been a long time since I've won," he said. "Everything I've been reading this season is about how badly I'm playing, about my not

Continued on Page 13, Column 3



Jack Nicklaus lining up a putt on the ninth hole at Akron, Ohio, yesterday.

Harness Drivers Fight Stakes Rules After Hambletonian Victor's Collapse

By JOSEPH DURSO
Special to The New York Times

DU QUOIN, Ill., Sept. 5—Aroused by the collapse of the trotter Steve Lobell a few hours after his victory in the Hambletonian, some of the country's leading harness drivers joined in a fight today to change the rules of racing to "save" the horses.

Their chief anger was aimed at the Hambletonian, the 51-year-old "Kentucky Derby" of trotting, which was held here yesterday in four heats spread over five hours. It was held on a log,

hot afternoon filled with world speed records and injuries, and to many horsemen it dramatized the recent outbreak of physical miseries suffered by thoroughbred and standardbred horses alike.

This was the second straight year that four heats of a mile each had been required to determine the prize money in the \$263,524 Hambletonian. The race was won last year by Bonfish, who a week later suffered a hemorrhage that ended his career. This year Stanley Dancer's Nevele Thunder

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Bob Woolf Behind Closed Doors

He, a small roundball player at Boston College and took up the defense of burblers and assorted bums, first negotiated a professional athlete in the winter of 1966-67, cently, the feudal lords of the playgrounds on seats who hired agents as parasites who fulfill but also inflexible to the team, the baby their wives. As for the agents themselves, manager usually kept a dog of FBI on his desk for dealing with them. Aware of this sentiment when Earl Wilson asked him to represent him in salary talks with the Detroit Tigers, Woolf hid out in the pitcher's apartment. First the two of them reviewed Wilson's records for 1966, when he divided between the Red Sox and Tigers—18 victories, 13-6 for Detroit—and agreed on what and how he should ask for it. Then Wilson

talk with Jim Campbell, the general manager, problem arose, he would excuse himself, go home and get his lawyer's advice. Ultimately out an arrangement for deferred compensation. "Tigers are still using with other players. Woolf will be representing any player this winter, and this time he will find in Campbell's office wide open. In fact, Campbell expected to spring to his feet and offer him a pool represents Bear Leflore, the 24-year-old is batting .316, fifth in the American League, bases, and gets \$24,000.

"story that kid is," Bob was saying, the other years ago he was doing five to 15 for robbery he went to Southern Michigan State Prison he coked up a bar. He did a stretch in solitary able and built up extraordinary strength doing the hour to make him tired enough to sleep, out of solitary he started playing ball and got sition that Billy Martin, who was managing an, and Eddie Barwell, who does their games it down to scout him. The Tigers signed him. One year later he made the team."

Four years ago he wrote to the commissioners of the major team sports—football, basketball, hockey and baseball—pointing out that the reserve system, the Rozelle rule, the draft, the option rule were all illegal and in his way out. He submitted what he called a five-year plan and urged that it be adopted before chaos set in. It was a plan to free players after five years if they wanted freedom and then hold a "veterans draft" for the right to deal with them. With minor differences, this is the plan that baseball has just worked out.

After he Nastase's unappetizing tantrums at Forest Hills on Friday, it was suggested that Woolf, with his affinity for holidays like Sanderson and Harrelson, ought to have Rumania's gift to tennis in his stable. Bob laughed, a trifle weakly.

Professional ethics would never permit Woolf to say, "No, that's too much," to some club owner's offers, yet he is not out after the employer's last dime or even his last dollar. "I like to leave something on the table for the other guy," he says. "I feel we're all in this together. I want the owner to make a profit and I feel strongly that he must have some protection for his investment. It's important to all of us that the game prospers."

His native New England has no monopoly on integrity, but there is something starchy Calvinistic about Woolf's conviction that when you make a commitment you must honor it. He refused to try to renegotiate contracts for clients like Julius Erving and Marvin Barnes and says he will always refuse. He applauds the fact that players have at last won some voice in their own future, yet he favors some modified form of the reserve system to give the business stability.

Something on the Table

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Team USA Loses, 4-2, To Canada

By ROBIN HERMAN
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Sept. 5—Canada's most famous hockey players put on a wooden performance tonight in beating Team U.S.A., 4-2, in the Canada Cup hockey tournament.

After scoring three goals in the first period and casually watching the Americans score twice in the second period, the Canadians were unable to shake the Americans until the United States squad pulled its goalie in favor of another star at the end of the game. Darryl Sittler scored into an empty net with 13 seconds remaining.

Pete LoPresti, the team USA goaltender, faced 35 Canadian shots and led his team with a determined, excellent performance. The Americans played a clean, defensive game into which they put double the effort and heart than did their superstar opponents.

Earlier in the afternoon the Swedish team tied the Soviet Union, 3-3, primarily on the strength of Bojve Salming's tireless defense and offensive work. The gaudy Swedish defenseman, who had left his homeland three years ago for a career in the National Hockey League, scored once and set up the tying goal by Anders Hedberg with 2 1/2 minutes left in the game. Salming was on the ice in the last period for all but six minutes.

The Soviet Union officials, miffed by two instances of double penalties awarded their squad in the first period, lodged a protest with Hal Trumbull, supervisor of officials for that game and threatened to withdraw from

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Of all menthols:

Carlton is lowest.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

Brand	tar, mg/cig.	nicotine, mg/cig.
Brand D (Filter)	15	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	14	1.0
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.8
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Carlton Filter	*2	*0.2
Carlton Menthol	*1	*0.1
Carlton 70's	*1	*0.1

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*Av. per cigarette by FTC method.

No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25 brands.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Carlton Menthol 1 mg. "tar," 0.1 mg. nicotine; Filter 2 mg. "tar," 0.2 mg. nicotine; Carlton 70's 1 mg. "tar," 0.1 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

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Bridge

Sander Is Victor Nicklaus Amateur Golf Triumphs At Akron

LES, Sept. 5... Sander closed the match with a 12-foot putt on the 30th hole for a birdie...

Today

Red Sox at River Avenue... Racetrack East at 8 P.M.

THE LEADING SCORES

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Sandra Palmer, Miss Palmer, etc.

Soviet Union Defeats U.S. Open Injury R

The Soviet Union lost its opening game to Czechoslovakia, 3-3, before tying the Swedes this afternoon.

Optimistic Gal Triumphs By a Length in Delaware

STANTON, Del., Sept. 5 (AP) — Betty Bertram's filly, Optimistic Gal, the 1975 juvenile filly champion, strengthened her claim to national 3-year-old honors today...

Tides Around New York

Water, Sept. 5... The tide will be high at 11:15 a.m. and 11:45 p.m.

SWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG... 42 Wagons... 43 Vain ones...

Word search puzzle grid with words like 'WAGONS', 'VAIN', 'SWORD'.

Continued From Page 11... winning... This is very significant to me.

Murray Siegel, Brooklyn restaurateur, with Steve Lobell, his trotter, after victory in the Hambletonian.

Harness Drivers Fight The Rich-Stakes Rules

Continued From Page 11... When he finally perked up, he took a few steps, the team stood back and sent a loud cheer into the night air...

U.N. Handicap Today

A couple of fillies named Glowing Trinitie and Summer Promise will chase the boys, or vice versa, on the turf in Atlantic City today.

Tonight's Entries at Yonkers

Table of horse race entries for Yonkers, including names like 'Optimistic Gal', 'Saratoga', etc.

Tonight's Entries at Meadowlands

Table of horse race entries for Meadowlands, including names like 'Hobby Creek', 'Saratoga', etc.

Where is 1980's U.S. Tennis Open Champion now?

He's a little bit closer to the U.S. Open after a summer of strenuous tennis against the world's up-and-coming players in the American Express Card Challengers Circuit.



Murray Siegel, Brooklyn restaurateur, with Steve Lobell, his trotter, after victory in the Hambletonian.

Flying Too Close to the Sun

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT... simple fascination. There were aristocrats of blood and art in their circles of acquaintances...

Books of The Times

Why read Geoffrey Wolff's 'Black Sun: The Brief Transit and Violent Eclipse of Harry Crosby'...

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The New York Times

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Labor in Transition ...

Labor Day in this Bicentennial year finds organized labor well advanced in a changing of the guard. New faces are appearing in the leadership of many of the nation's biggest and most powerful unions, and many more are scheduled to come to the fore in the next 12 months. Whether the shifts in union command will bring needed gains in standards of industrial and public responsibility remains uncertain, but there is a healthy awareness among most of the incoming leaders that labor's ties to the community badly need repair.

The immediate concentration is on the national elections, an expression of labor's rightful recognition that the line between politics and economics has become impossible to draw. The policies and programs enunciated in White House and Congress have at least as much impact on the purchasing power of the worker's pay envelope and the steadiness of his job as anything that happens at the bargaining table or on the picket line.

The value of labor's intensified involvement in politics lies less in its specific endorsements than in the vigor with which it applies its vast resources to getting out the vote. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. high command is all-out this year for Jimmy Carter, but George Meany is the first to acknowledge that, in the end, each union member will vote his individual convictions, not what his union chief tells him. By campaigning for universal postcard regis-

tration and by its direct efforts at making working men and women active in the electoral process, labor has performed a service to American democracy.

On the labor-management scene, the immediate darkest cloud is the threat of a strike at mid-month by 165,000 members of the United Automobile Workers at the Ford Motor Company. A walkout, especially if it turned into a siege, would imperil an economic recovery that already shows too many signs of flattening out. An inflationary wage settlement in this pattern-setting industry would be equally damaging.

The long-range need is for development, in all key industries and in the public sector, of improved machinery for making strikes obsolete. The United Steelworkers of America and the major steel producers have set a constructive precedent with their long-term peace agreement designed to end the panicky stockpiling, import inroads and mass unemployment that used to attend every contract expiration, whether or not there was a strike.

The influx of new union leaders provides an opportunity for a reassessment by labor of its role in America's interdependent society. The long stagnation in its membership, inflation's erosion of the benefits of collective bargaining and the constant dip in labor's public prestige are signals that new missions must be defined and new directions taken.

... And the Job Issue

Since President Ford and Jimmy Carter have both named "jobs" as the top issue in their contest for the Presidency, the new data on unemployment must be viewed with concern by Mr. Ford.

Last month the jobless rate rose to 7.9 percent, attaining its highest level of the year. This rate in unemployment is the mirror image of the slowdown in growth of the economy after the January-March quarter of this year, when the nation's real gross national product surged forward at an annual rate of 9.2 percent. As a result of that rapid advance, unemployment, which had averaged 8.5 percent in the final quarter of 1975, fell to 7.3 percent last May. But, as the upsurge in inventory building and consumer buying tapered off, unemployment again started to edge upward, and has now climbed back almost to 8 percent of the labor force.

This need not mean that the recovery has aborted. On the contrary, the economy's real output grew at an annual rate of 4.3 percent in the second quarter and is increasing at about the same rate in the third quarter.

The renewed rise in unemployment tends to support the contention of George Meany, reaffirmed in his Labor Day message, that "true unemployment"—including those who have dropped out of the labor force, and

hope to return to it—exceeds the official Government figures by two and a half million workers.

But, even by official count, 17 months after the start of the recovery, seven and a half million workers are unemployed, and the jobless rate is at a post-war high, except for the past recession itself. The rates for particular groups are huge—13.6 percent for all blacks, 19.7 percent for teen-agers and 40.2 percent for black teen-agers. Such statistics are inseparable from the decay and crime in many of America's cities.

Sluggish growth is not only a major cause of unemployment but is an inadequate remedy for inflation. Although a drop in food prices last month temporarily checked the rise in the wholesale price index, industrial prices climbed at an annual rate of more than 8 percent. Since last February, the prices of raw materials have climbed at a 20 percent annual rate. The basic inflationary rate of consumer prices is about 6 percent.

This raises the question how the President can afford to hold to his hands-off, slow-growth formula for dealing with the problems of jobs and inflation. Equally pertinent, what alternative policies does Mr. Carter intend to offer?

Labor Day ought to mark the beginning of plain speech from both major candidates on that crucial issue.

time that the Peking regime in effect admitted publicly that Mao Tse-tung's condition has become too frail to allow him to go through the pretense of meeting and chatting with foreign visitors. Sooner or later, the men of seventy years and more will have to drop out of the business of ruling their nations. And since there are so many in the same group of advanced age, they could conceivably retire, be disabled or die within a relatively short period. The prospect of power soon to be transferred to a new generation of yet unknown leaders is clearly an important factor in any assessment of future Soviet policies.

Toxic Controls—Now

In Virginia, legal proceedings have been going on for some time against officials of the company that dumped millions of gallons of poisonous insect-and-roach powder into the James River and Chesapeake Bay.

In Philadelphia, medical detectives are still trying to find out what toxic substance was responsible for the deaths of more than a score of American Legionnaires.

In Washington, the director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences has announced that PCB's have so polluted the nation's waters that the poisonous substances are turning up in mother's milk in "worrying" quantities.

Mirex, a highly dangerous chemical compound, is being poured daily into the Niagara River.

And on Capitol Hill, a conference committee of the two houses of Congress is still considering whether at last to put through a law to control the production and distribution of toxic products.

The time has come to put aside all doubts about the need for such legislation. While the House and Senate bills differ, they no longer differ to the degree that with a determined effort they cannot be reconciled. Both call for pre-market screening and testing of chemicals and chemical combinations where there is any potential danger to the public health and safety.

The stronger Senate bill would allow the Environmental Protection Agency to ban such products before they are put on the market; the House version would oblige the E.P.A. to ask a court to do the banning. Both bills would, though with different time limits, bring to an end the poisoning of American waters by PCB's, which have already crippled the fishing industry of the Hudson River and are now turning up in many parts of the country. The House bill would unfortunately allow Federal regulations to pre-empt state legislation that might be stronger.

None of these differences should prove to be formidable barriers if there is sufficient will to act. In the light of all that has happened, the country has a right to expect Congress to show that will—undiminished by intimations from the Administration that, for all its previous commitment to the control of toxic chemicals, it has reservations about the present bill. The matter is no longer a subject for fine debate; a strong measure is a dire and urgent necessity.

Landing on 'Utopia'

The United States has scored its second historic space triumph on Mars this summer with the successful landing of the Viking 2 instrument capsule on Utopia Plain. Both the Viking landers now operating on Mars had to make blind landings because scientists neither knew the detailed topography of the target sites nor was there any way available to aim the capsules as they neared their destinations.

In this situation the government and private industry engineers involved needed some luck to achieve two successful landings in two attempts. But luck would have been inadequate without superb design and technical foresight which successfully anticipated many problems. As a result two sets of American instruments are now daily radiating back to earth a vast variety of data about Mars, new knowledge that has already revolutionized mankind's views about the red planet.

The Viking instruments now reporting from Mars were initially viewed as elementary probes searching for basic information available only on the planet's surface. But to almost everyone's shock, the data sent back by Viking 1's instruments about the exotic chemical reactions found in Martian soil have raised the serious possibility that some sort of microscopic life exists there. The hypothesis is by no means proved and there are some important pieces of contrary evidence, notably the failure to observe carbon compounds on Mars though all life on earth is carbon-based.

Now, in a place distant from where Viking 1 is conducting its experiments, the instruments of Viking 2 are in position and are scheduled soon to conduct a second set of tests aimed at exploring the riddle of Martian life. The data reported last month astounded the scientific world and opened unprecedented horizons. In the weeks immediately ahead the instruments of Viking 2 can make an invaluable contribution toward resolving what has suddenly become the most fascinating and perhaps most fundamental question on the immediate agenda of all science and scientists.

Aging Soviet Rulers

According to recent rumors, Soviet Premier Alekssei Kosygin allegedly nearly lost his life last month when he suffered a stroke while swimming. True or not, the story was given wide currency throughout the world, and the reason for such ready acceptance of an unverified report is to be sought in the fact that the Soviet Union is ruled by a regime of old men.

The core of the Soviet Politburo today essentially consists of five key figures, Leonid Brezhnev, Alekssei Kosygin, Nikolai Podgorny, Mikhail Suslov and Andrei Kirilenko—all of them born between 1902 and 1906, thus either already in or near their seventies. It is against this background that the widespread acceptance of rumors concerning Mr. Kosygin's mishap must be viewed.

In China, this past year, Chou En-lai died, at about the

Letters to the Editor

West Point: 'Archaic' Honor Code

To the Editor:

Expulsion for one year, with only a vague presumption of reinstatement. This is Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann's reply to West Point cadets found guilty of cheating. We know that the other academies no longer impose such stringent penalties. Therefore, the Army's response is totally unacceptable and inadequate. The real problems exist within the system—an archaic code and unrealistic expectations—and these have not been addressed. The painfully inconsistent and draconian disciplinary practices at West Point raise certain questions which every American deserves to have answered:

• What is the rationale for having different honor codes among the military academies? Are the standards of conduct required by graduates of the academies different?

• How do the standards of conduct or honor required of academy students differ from those required of students in other officer training programs, such as R.O.T.C. and O.C.S.?

• To what degree do the academies, through the way examinations are given or other practices, unnecessarily provide opportunities for violations of the honor code? Do these procedures need tightening to minimize the potential for honor violations?

• To what degree are students separated from the academies for what could be considered "minor" violations?

• Should punishment for honor-code violations be more designed to fit the violation rather than result in automatic or near-automatic separation from the academy?

• What problems do students encounter between a relatively rigid honor system and a more flexible system of regulations? Are the distinctions between a violation of the honor code and a violation of the regulations sufficiently clear?

• To what degree do academy officials inappropriately use the honor code to enforce student regulations? How can this be eliminated?

When we consider the Point's strict entry standards of personal and academic excellence, it is hard to believe that so many junior classmen can be found morally deficient.

Why, with no assurance whatever of reinstatement, should an expelled cadet suspend his goal for one year—especially when he knows that his Army career will be forever tainted?

The honor code must be revised. Expulsion is too harsh a penalty considering the cost—over \$100,000 per cadet of wasted taxpayers' money and the wasted careers of America's finest young men.

The appropriate committees of Congress must look into the answers to these very questions.

JAMES H. SCHEUER
Member of Congress, 11th Dist., N.Y.
Washington, Aug. 27, 1976

Of Food and F

To the Editor:

Your Aug. 21 editorial "Lunchbox" strikes at the city food service program, but not as hard as the real culprit: the profit motive score editorial that is at fault here: scandalous absence of an state administration, which control ripoffs that have pre feeding program into the a now occupies.

The summer program will state agency (Department tion) approximately \$1.4 administrative costs. Although as early as November 1975, ly this sum would be a assure compliance with Fe state regulations, merely staff was on the payroll as o

This inexcusable tardiness only to compound inhaled Since last year, for instance Attorney's offices for the E Southern Districts have been getting alleged program at summer 1975 and, as the noted, "Federal indictment expected." The agency has indictments (rather than or view sponsors or vendors posed records) when it would have helped—the on taxpayers—if the case had priority attention and be before this summer's progr

As administrators look t summer of 1977, one soultio is proposed is an old idea— sorship over to a governmen like the school board and the community, nonprofit orga

Although this approach s the bureaucracy, it denies g to reputable community org which can give soul and su the city's social services sy tionally, community groups more open to scrutiny than bureaucracies, and centrali sorship does not necessari quality control of meals—an nutrition is the program's

An administering agen knows the rules and enforce hold the profit motive in assure that eligible childr benefits to which they are

JOHN LEV
Washington, Au

The writer is project direc Children's Foundation's Sur Service Program.

Presidential 'Flip-Fl

To the Editor:

Ford now denounces Car decision and flip-flops." Th is being altogether too mo his own flip-flop record. Fc in October 1973, when his as Vice President was un eration, he indicated his of a pardon for Nixon, say American people will never it." At the same Senate F mittee hearing, he stated: intention of seeking any p in 1976."

Two years later, he un stated that he would not t good team and would keep dent Rockefeller on the ic after assuring Secretary Dunlop and the labor move he would not veto a bill s situs picketing, he reverse and led Dunlop to resign.

Finally, he vetoed the su appropriations of aid to B privately promising his sup appropriation to fifty Ameri leaders. In short, Ford is n shifting positions. SD F Brooklyn, Aug

will more than pay for this corrective measure.

If this method of equalizing the dollar to its deposited parity is illegal, then the funds of the F.D.I.C. must be used.

Frankly, I want protection for my savings now. The purchasing power of my dollar must be made the same value it was when I deposited it.

Why should I be protected against bank failure, but not against dollar depreciation?
JOSEPH A. BURKE
Toms River, N. J., Aug. 25, 1976

To Raise a Family

To the Editor:

Dr. Herbert Hendin (Op-Ed Aug. 26) exhorts feminists, psychologists and society in general to soften attitudes that are not doing much for the family. Buried in his sociological sermon is a message for women: Get back into the house.

Social scientists might better ask husbands to stop beating their wives, fathers to spend more than ten or fifteen minutes a week with their children, and ex-spouses to pay family support.

They might then petition legislators to pass laws that would give mothers and children economic rights as family members and demand that judges and lawyers enforce such rights.

Unless raising a family becomes more equitable for women, they will continue to desert the ranks of full-time mother for feminist goals of equality and jobs that pay a salary.

JOAN ANDERSON
Stony Brook, L.I., Aug. 26, 1976



The Thrift Penalty

To the Editor:

When I was young the bankers told me to be thrifty. In order to prosper I had to save a portion of my salary every week I did.

Now the bankers tell me I'm losing money in the bank year after year due to "inflation."

The banks should do as the Social Security people did. If the "inflation" rate goes up 6.4 percent, then the banks should add that amount with the regular interest. I know interest rates have increased, but so has the cost of bank loans.

The amount of money the bank received on my deposits over the years

'What Are We Aborting?'

To the Editor:

In his Aug. 23 letter, "Abortion and Medicaid," Robert T. Dennis, executive director of Zero Population Growth, points out that in 1973 the Supreme Court recognized the constitutional right of a woman to choose an abortion. What he neglects to add is that this denied the basic rights of our Constitution—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—to this country's unborn citizens.

By declaring the unborn child a non-person, the Supreme Court has denied the child's right to equal protection under the law. Historically this has been an accepted method of disposing of unwanted groups in society, as Hitler's destruction of the Jews demonstrated.

Mr. Dennis also cites statistics from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that could occur if the Hyde Amendment is passed. I prefer to quote statistics that have already happened: In H.E.W.'s Abortion Surveillance 1974, the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion/CDC reports that in 80,437 legal abortions, 12 percent or 9,652 women experienced one or more complications. In 1974, 24 women died from legal abortions versus 39 women who died from illegal abortions in 1972.

The Republican Party's abortion platform plank reflects the growing concern in this country that the only question worth asking in the abortion controversy is "What are we aborting?" Until this question is raised

fairly and without emotion by the press, the press is not exercising its proper function, which is to present both sides of an issue—without bias—to its readers and to let the reader decide the issue for him/herself.

MARCIA K. NORBERG
Fairfield Right to Life
Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 24, 1976

Immigration: Unavoidable Delays

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that your Aug. 23 editorial "A Widow's Pight" had so few facts before leaving to the erroneous assumption that the Immigration Service has shifted personnel to the pursuit of illegal aliens at the expense of its service activities. That is simply not true.

Over the two-year period cited, the number of Immigration personnel in the New York office who are responsible for applications such as Mrs. McCready's has remained constant at 165. During that same time the number of criminal investigators in New York, who have the total responsibility for pursuing illegal aliens, has actually declined from 200 in August 1974 to 189 currently.

Mrs. McCready is, unfortunately, one of the innocent victims of a delay, which is unavoidable in the absence of additions to I.N.S. manpower. However, as both she and her attorney conceded to a Times reporter Aug. 24, there was never a threat that she would be deported. This was no more than an assumption by the attorney.

Secondly, an interview in McCready's application for residence was to be considered scheduled more than two mo and was postponed at her own Thus, the delay was not as newspaper accounts indicated

Also, there is a very good why applications such as which a citizen requests p resident status for an alien take time to be ruled upon. I considerable fraud in these tions.

Because the spouse of a U.I. is exempt from the limits on tion into this country, many try to gain permanent I through sham marriage—a ms convenience, which is dissolv the alien becomes a perman dent.

In one recent month 5,6 petitions were received in the Region, which includes New these, 3,747 were referred for investigation, and 339 were c almost all because applicants that the marriage had been into for the sole purpose of o resident status for the alien.

Although there was no sup fraud in the McCready's app the care with which these f must be handled causes delay processing of all such cases.

Finally, to suggest that I.N.S. nel are lacking in humanitarian ings is unfair and unwarrant McCready has been assured f faces no danger of deportati has been granted an definiti and given permission to hold c ment while the I.N.S. seeks a grant her permanent resident under the law, which we are uphold, and which we have no but to follow.

JAMES F. I
Acting Commi Immigration and Naturalization
Washington, Aug. 2

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Carter Hopes for a 'Tie' in TV Debate And Gears for Tight-Budget Campaign

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

PLAINS, Ga., Sept. 5—Tomorrow, Jimmy Carter begins a Presidential campaign that in some ways will be unusual and innovative, and in some ways will be as old-fashioned as a buggy.

The three televised debates that he is scheduled to have with President Ford will probably be a major feature of the campaign, but Mr. Carter believes that a "tie" in the debates would be equivalent to a victory for him.

In an interview, the Democratic nominee said that his potential weaknesses in the debates were that he was "a relatively unknown person" and that the Republicans would portray him as "irresponsible, a spendthrift and a liberal, that I have no knowledge of foreign affairs or defense, that I am unpredictable."

If, however, he "can maintain an image throughout the debates that I am relatively knowledgeable, that I am a good manager and not a spendthrift," Mr. Carter said, then he would "have overcome those major political handicaps in a debate regardless of who won or lost."

"Equivalent of Victory"

If, after the debates with the President, "I come out equal to him in my apparent knowledge of the issues, I think that would be equivalent of a victory for me," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter seems to believe that the traditional cut and thrust of campaigning across the nation will be more decisive than the televised debates.

"We are ready," he said this weekend.

His campaign will be unusual in several ways. It will be one without the usual trivium of lapel buttons and bumper stickers—because there is no money to pay for them. And, in a devel-

opment somewhat mind-boggling to those in the political world, there will be no fundraising events, a political phenomenon rendered extinct by the new campaign spending law, which will give Mr. Carter and President Ford \$21.8 million each from the Federal Treasury, and which forbids them to solicit money directly from individuals. They may, however, receive \$3.2 million more from their respective national party committees.

Warning on Credit

In an equally unusual development, there presumably will be no debt and no use of credit. Worried that overzealous operatives in the 50 states might persuade some businessmen to extend credit to the campaign and thus push the legal limit, the Carter staff has been warned in dire terms not to ask for or to use deferred payments for anything.

A computer monitors expenditures as funds are doled out—relatively small increments—to 50 "state coordinators."

And, of course, Mr. Carter's national campaign headquarters is scattered over several floors of an office complex on Atlanta's Peachtree Street, far from the national capital in Washington, which Mr. Carter has portrayed in faintly Babylonian terms and which he has been careful to distance himself from.

But there will be traditional aspects of the campaign so antiquated that they almost represent innovations in themselves. Mr. Carter is a master of the so-called "media event," so much so that he has twice turned wading in hip-deep mud during the draining of a South Georgia fishpond into several minutes of television news time.

However, one of his impressive young assistants, Rick

Hutchison, the campaign coordinator, told reporters Saturday that it would not be "a campaign of big halls, big crowds or big dimensions."

Mr. Carter, speaking to several hundred tourists who had gathered as they now do every Sunday in his little hometown, said today, "We'll have the same kind of campaign we had in the spring, moving, learning and shaking hands."

The fact that network television cameras will be following him like pilot fish will expand the impact of this sort of voter contact, but Mr. Carter seems sincere in promising an attempt to achieve an intimate and personal contact with as many voters as possible.

Mr. Carter had 237 paid staff employees at the time of the Democratic National Convention. He soon will have about 700. He now has a "Catholic desk" headed by a Catholic nun and a former employee of the National Council of Catholic Bishops. He has a "51.3 percent" desk to represent women, who are a national majority. He has Jewish, farm, labor, senior citizen and other "special constituency" people to assist him.

With inflation a factor, the amount of money available to each campaign this year is relatively small.

To increase the impact of this money, Mr. Carter's advertising agent, Terry Rafshoon, has prepared five 5-minute advertisements for network television that he hopes will seem more substantive than the 10 or so 30-second spot advertisements he has also prepared. Mr. Rafshoon may add two more 5-minute advertisements.

But, because of the lack of money and because of network reluctance to sell unlimited air time, only about two political announcements a day on behalf of Mr. Carter are expected to appear on network television this fall.

Baltimore Suburb Now Leans to Carter

By JOSEPH LELYVELD
Special to The New York Times

PARKVILLE, Md., Sept. 3—On his way to an embarrassing defeat in the Maryland primary last May, Jimmy Carter burst upon the consciousness of a number of Democratic voters in this Baltimore suburb with something of a thud. When he aroused strong feeling, it was usually mistrust.

The voters who live in the small, trim houses here are Democrats by birth and heritage, but not necessarily by practice. Nearly all of them have voted for former President Richard M. Nixon at least once. George C. Wallace of Alabama had a following here when he was dabbling in third-party politics, and former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is still fondly remembered.

On the surface, it is a neighborhood in which this year's Democratic Presidential nominee could be expected to face trouble. But on a return visit after an absence of four months to a group of streets that take their names from gemstones, most of the Democrats who rejected Mr. Carter in May were found to be looking for reasons to support him in November.

These voters on Topaz, Onyx, Emerald and Garnet Streets may be resigning themselves to Mr. Carter rather than rallying to his banner, but they are even less inclined to support President Ford. As a result, the Democratic vote in the neighborhood seems to be holding as it has not held since 1964.

A Nixon Feeling

Consider, for instance, Charlotte Wright, 54, who said that Mr. Carter reminded her of "a snake in the grass." Her husband, Charles, a construction worker, says that he still gets from the Georgian "the feeling I used to get from Nixon."

The feeling comes when Mr. Carter smiles, but now, Mr. Wright has noticed, the candidate seems to be smiling less when he appears on television. On one recent evening, he got up to turn the TV set off as Mr. Carter started to speak, but heard something that caused him to sit down again to listen.

He could not remember now what it was, but Mr. Wright said, "I even told my wife, 'He's beginning to make sense.'"

It was a milestone of sorts, his first favorable impression of Mr. Carter, but even if that impression is not sustained, the Wrights will vote Democratic. Mr. Wright was laid off briefly last fall, and he is afraid of being laid off again. "It's time to get the Republicans out of there," he says.

Antoinette Simmont, the wife of a Baltimore police lieutenant, said in May that she got a sensation of phoniness from Mr. Carter. She says she still gets that feeling, but now she adds, "My animosity is kind of slowing down." She asks herself now whether she might be prejudiced against him as a Southerner, and makes a point of mentioning the favorable impression left by Mr. Carter's wife and mother. This helps a little but not much. "I keep saying a vote

for Carter won't be a vote for Carter," she says. "It will be a vote against Ford." Using the same words she used in May, she sums up the President by calling him "wishy-washy."

Of 10 Democrats who were conspicuously cool to Mr. Carter last spring, only two were not looking for ways to rationalize Carter votes when they were interviewed again this week.

"I can't seem to get close to him when he talks," said Adam Moore, a civil engineer.

Initially, Mr. Moore was interested in Mr. Carter and even went to a Carter rally in downtown Baltimore. What struck him then was the sight of the candidate on a platform filled mainly by blacks. "If he wants to be President of the United States, he has to be for all the people, not just one race," Mr. Moore said at the time.

Pardon Issue Cited

He does not mention that experience now when he explains his intention to vote for Mr. Ford. Instead, Mr. Moore stresses Mr. Carter's stand on a pardon for draft evaders.

Irene Urbanski's doubts have jelled into something close to hate. She has noticed that Mr. Carter "isn't as smiley as he used to be," but she is convinced that he is anti-Roman Catholic and a religious hypocrite. "We're getting tired of seeing his little girl on television," she adds. "I call them the hillbillies. That's what he reminds me of—a hick that doesn't know what's going on."

In general, however, it seems that the Democrats in Parkville who have found it easiest in the past to vote against a Democratic nominee are the very Democrats who backed Mr. Carter last May against Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, who won the Democratic primary in Maryland. Now that their choice has been vindicated by the Democratic National Convention, they are inclined to make allowances for Mr. Carter when he says or does something that disappoints them.

Opposes Amnesty

Leon Kuchta, a bookbinder and veteran of two wars, says he voted against Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, the Democratic nominee in 1972, because of his strong feelings on the amnesty issue. He sees little difference between Mr. McGovern's stand on amnesty and Mr. Carter's, but he says he is not really troubled. "I like him on everything else," Mr. Kuchta said.

Walter Reichert, a Baltimore County policeman and a Wallace hater in previous years, said in May that he might find it hard to choose between former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, who sought the Republican nomination, and Mr. Carter. Now he says he is sure he would have voted for Mr. Carter if he had been offered that choice.

Mr. Reichert said he thought Mr. Carter made a mistake in choosing a liberal like Senator Walter F. Mondale as his running mate, and he disagreed with Mr.

Carter on the matter of Vietnam War draft resisters. However, these reservations do not count as strikes against his candidate. "Carter hasn't disappointed me yet," he says.

In this election, at least, many Parkville voters seem to be less choosy about issues because they have come to believe that Presidents are rendered impotent—by Congress, the sheer scale of the problems they face or by sinister, unseen forces—and that, as a result, not much can be expected of them anyway. In a sense, then, not much is at stake.

Carol Fell, who could not recall whether she was a Democrat or a Republican until her 16-year-old son reminded her that she was a Republican, said she paid little attention to what the candidates had to say about inflation, which she listed as her most serious concern. "I just don't think anybody can do anything about that, one way or the other," said Mrs. Fell, who also said that she made up her mind months ago that she would back Mr. Ford.

Carolyn Trueheart, a grade school teacher, said she would probably vote for Mr. Carter, but added: "I don't know if one man can get in and do anything. They're sort of like puppets."

Her sister, a member of a John Birch Society, has argued for years that hidden Communists control what happens in the United States. "I think that was a fanatical view, but now, Mrs. Trueheart said, she has concluded that her sister may be right.

A Test of Honesty

If the voters still want the candidates to take clear stands, it seems to be more as a test of honesty than of political programs. At least, that is the way they describe their interest in the forthcoming TV debates.

"I would really vote for the person who got up there and was unafraid and stated exactly what he intended to do, what he could do, and what he couldn't do," said Cosette Allen, who described herself as a "liberal" and leaning to Mr. Carter, partly because he reminds her of her former pastor, she said. "I'd just like some truth."

Truth, in this case, seemed synonymous with decisiveness of tone.

Even the undecided voters seemed able to pick a favorite in the debate. They were not picking a winner so much as expressing a hope that they would not be let down by the candidate to whom they were inclined.

Christine Bowers, a young nurse who thought last May that she would never be able to vote for Mr. Carter because he seemed a "typical politician," now said she would be pleased if he did well against Mr. Ford, whom she described as "jackass." She would feel better than about voting for the Democrat, she explained.

Miss Bowers will have to rely on friends and newspapers to satisfy her curiosity about how Mr. Carter handles himself in the first debates, which is scheduled for Sept. 23. She is to be married two days later, and she plans to hold her wedding rehearsals that night.



Democratic Senatorial candidates discussing the issues yesterday. From left: Representative Bella S. Abzug, Ramsey Clark, Abraham Hirschfeld, Daniel P. Moynihan and Paul O'Dwyer, City Council president. Last see page 1, Mr. Moynihan went to the Lower East Side to campaign.

Labor Party Candidate Sees Fiscal Crisis

By WARREN WEAVER JR.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—The way Lyndon H. LaRouche sees it, the race for the White House is about to narrow down to a field of two contenders: President Ford and himself.

Mr. LaRouche predicted in an interview this week that in about mid-September an international monetary crisis will threaten "the dollar and every other currency," accompanying the complete collapse of United States assets in banks abroad.

"At that time, national politics will undergo a fundamental change, in which my candidacy will become one of the most prominent features of the new situation," the 54-year-old nominee of the United States Labor Party declared.

"Jimmy Carter will be eliminated as a credible figure. The people will have a choice between two credible candidates, Ford and LaRouche. My qualifications in international economics will become important; I'm probably the world's leading expert in all modesty."

A Young Party

Mr. LaRouche is undaunted by the fact that his party, a Marxist spinoff of the student radical movement of the 1960's, was founded only in 1973 and has attracted relatively few members as yet.

According to the candidate, the labor party has 1,500 full-time organizers, about 15,000 "cell and network leaders" who also work on party organization, and about 500,000 "hard-core supporters" around the country. He also contended that public opinion surveys indicate that

between 7 and 10 million people express "voter preference" for the party.

This still leaves Mr. LaRouche far from the 47 million votes Richard M. Nixon received when he was re-elected President in 1972 or even the 29 million votes that Mr. Nixon's opponent, Senator George S. McGovern, got in defeat. But Mr. LaRouche foresees enormous defections this year, particularly among Democrats.

The labor party nominee calls Mr. Carter "the candidate of the Brookings Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation et al" and "the creature of the Commission on Critical Choices," a study group founded by Nelson A. Rockefeller before he became Vice President.

"When the old monetary system is gone, Rockefeller power will be finished," Mr. LaRouche contended.

View of Ford

Mr. LaRouche looks much more favorably on President Ford—a Yale jock with some savvy, a good American who doesn't want war, with a lot of good instincts—and on the mainstream Republican voter who is also "a solid fellow who cares about his country."

The problem, according to Mr. LaRouche, is that the President has been captured by men like Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Edward H. Levi and Vice President Rockefeller.

The labor party leader said that he had informed Mr. Ford about his plan for extricating the United States from the impending monetary crisis by declaring a debt moratorium and that this will be the President's only option. Either his economic plan will elect Mr. Ford or it will elect him, Mr. LaRouche predicted, professing little choice between the alternatives.

Conventional Manner

Mr. LaRouche's manner and appearance are as conventional as his political and economic theories are radical. At his interview, he wore a dark suit and a bow tie, gesturing with an unlit pipe as he quietly outlined his somewhat startling predictions in an almost professorial fashion.

The labor party ticket, with Wayne Evans, a chemical worker and labor leader from Michigan as the Vice-Presidential nominee, is seeking space on the ballots of all 50 states. Mr. LaRouche said, but this is the first national election in which it has competed.

Voters to whom Mr. LaRouche expects to appeal include urban blue-collar union members, blacks from organized labor rather than the ghetto, "angry counter-culture" supporters of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and rank-and-file union members who "hate Carter."

Mr. LaRouche is also chairman of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, a political group affiliated with the party, when he is not engaged in his Presidential campaign. In the past he has worked as a computer programmer, systems designer and management consultant.

He attended Northeastern University in the 1940's, but he says his expertise in international economics has been largely self-acquired.

Hirschfeld Goes on Attack As Mrs. Abzug Retreats

Abraham Hirschfeld attacked yesterday, Daniel P. Moynihan of failing to vote for 15 years in the state he wants to represent in the United States Senate, but Representative Bella S. Abzug retreated, backing off from her threat that she would not "support" Mr. Moynihan if he won the Democratic primary Sept. 14 in New York State.

Mr. Hirschfeld, Mr. Moynihan, Mrs. Abzug and the two other candidates for the Democratic nomination met on television yesterday—and whether they were attacking or retreating—his four rivals concentrated on Mr. Moynihan.

Mr. Hirschfeld waved a piece of paper in front of the cameras and said it showed a 15-year gap in Mr. Moynihan's New York voting record.

Mr. Moynihan blinked. "That can't be right," he said.

Rummaged Through Files

And later his campaign manager said that someone had rummaged through Daily News picture files and found a photograph of Mr. Moynihan voting for himself for president of the City Council in the Democratic primary in 1965.

Mrs. Abzug's statement followed a week of controversy that began when she said she could not "support" Mr. Moynihan if he won. That raised a controversy and she amended the statement a couple of days later to say, "I'm going to vote for the Democratic candidate, who will be me. I've never voted Republican and never will."

Then, yesterday, she removed the qualifiers. She had been trying to "pressure" Mr. Moynihan into repudiating "Nixon-Ford policies," she said. She went on, "I'm obviously going to vote for the nominee of the Democratic party."

The Hirschfeld attack on Mr. Moynihan's voting record was explained away by Mr. Moynihan as little more than the faulty filing out of a form.

Mr. Hirschfeld, a Manhattan businessman, dramatized his charge by pulling a picture of Mr. Moynihan's voter-registration slip from inside his own suit jacket during the "Sunday" show on WNBC-TV. The incident enlivened the latest mass appearance by the five Democratic candidates. And, as has been the case in recent days, it focused attention on Mr. Moynihan, a former United States representative to the United Nations.

The 1975 slip from Delaware County (Mr. Moynihan's home there is in Oneonta) indicated that the last time he had voted in a New York election was in 1960.

"It's Just Wrong"

After the show, while the lights were dimmed, one by one, Mr. Moynihan stood in the third-floor studio at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, studied the

photostat through half-lit eyes, then shrugged and said, "It's just wrong, that's all. He had voted from an apartment at 145 East 35th St. Last year, he shifted his voting address to the farm he owns upstate. On the show, Mr. Hirschfeld, seated in the middle of the five candidates, showed the photocopy to the moderator, Joseph Michaels. A Hirschfeld's right, R. Clark, a former United States Attorney General, shared the paper. Then he shrugged and handed it along.

Familiar Points

The issue arose during a show in which the candidates all rehearsed by now images they seek to project—whatever the question made their familiar points also added a wrinkle or including the following:

Mr. Clark complained Mr. Moynihan had called a "demagogue" for urging a billion cut in defense spending. Mr. Moynihan said that did not mean to make an accusation, "You are a demagogue," he said.

Mr. Moynihan said radio tape—used, then withdrawn, by Mrs. Abzug—had been "lent." It dealt with his comment as an adviser to P. Nixon, but had been described as a "White tape," he said.

Another candidate, O'Dwyer, who is president of the City Council, into the recitations by Mrs. Abzug and Mr. Moynihan that by "continuing to keep such fashion," they were "wrecking the chances of a De- to beat Senator James L. Roy, the Conservative-R can incumbent, in Nov 'Broll' has a nice, Irish but Mr. O'Dwyer said it really meant "hrawl."

Mr. Moynihan brought new idea, which he had in an appearance earlier on the WNBC-TV "makers" show, for making Park a national park which Mr. O'Dwyer can't think of anything but touring Central Park to anyone other than Yorkers."

Mr. Buckley and his ent in the Republican Representative Peter J. also made TV appearance chair on a WNBC-TV election show, to draw that Mr. Buckley had not "appear," and said that would "devastate" Mr. ley in a debate on the is-

Mr. Buckley said on "makers" that he saw no to debate Mr. Peyster. "M. ord differs as the night day from Peyster's," he asserting that Republicans where the two stood.

Dole Is Reported Linked to 1973 Gift

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

and domestic political fund, prepared by three lawyers appointed by the corporation, noted that on Oct. 3, 1970, Mr. Dole received a check for \$2,000 from Gulf's lawful "good government fund."

According to the report, the money was given to Senator Dole "for disbursement." However, Mr. Dole was not running for office in 1970 and had no reason to be collecting political contributions.

It was not until January 1971 that Mr. Dole became chairman of the Republican National Committee, a post he held until 1973.

The Associated Press quoted Senator Dole yesterday as saying that the special prosecutor's office was "just trying to get information on whether or not we were the conduit to pass it on to someone else."

He said he had no recollection of serving in that capacity in 1970, the news service reported.

'Never Asked' for Records

Mr. Dole said he had volunteered to turn over his records to the special prosecutor, but added that they were never asked for them. However, he later said that the special prosecutor did take "one little book."

The Senator said he did not know whether "I was being called as a witness or being investigated." Mr. Speakes said Mr. Dole had never been asked for records by the special prosecutor that the matter was closed.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor's office declined to comment on the case in an interview two days ago, but Government officials said that the investigation of Mr. Wild's charges was being continued.

Mr. Wild could not be reached for comment. William Hundley, Mr. Wild's attorney here, declined to comment on any matters considered by a grand jury.

Mr. Wild was indicted for making an illegal campaign contribution to Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, but the case was dismissed because the three-year statute of limitations ran out before the indictment.

18 Recipients Named

Mr. Wild, according to authoritative sources, named four senators and four representatives as recipients of the money.

Among those named was Mr. Dole, the sources said. Yesterday, at an impromptu news conference in Rhode Island, where he attended a \$100-a-plate fund-raising dinner for the state Republican Party the Senator acknowledged that he had testified before a Federal grand jury last March 8.

"I wasn't called before one, I volunteered to go before one and tell what I knew," he said, adding that investigators for the special prosecutor's office had asked him about Gulf Oil funds reported to have been distributed to several senators by Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate minority leader.

"They were concerned about whether I had received any money from Senator Scott, and the answer was no," Mr. Dole said. "They were concerned about whether I had received any money from Gulf Oil, and the answer was no."

1970 Incident Cited

Mr. Dole also told reporters that the special prosecutor's office had made a "third inquiry" about something that happened in 1970. He said that incident had something to do with a transfer of funds, and added that it "involved a couple of other names and I don't want to embarrass them." He would give no further details.

A report on Gulf's foreign

money was converted to his own use or for personal expenses, it should have been reported on his income tax return.

Mr. Dole has not yet made his income tax matters public. Last week he criticized Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Presidential nominee, for using legal tax shelters in computing his 1975 tax, but neither Mr. Dole nor President Ford have made public copies of their tax returns. Both Mr. Carter and his running mate, Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, have made public their tax returns for the last five years.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Dole informed Mr. Ford and the President's aides on Aug. 9 about testifying before the grand jury when a report on his background was "hand-delivered" to the White House. Under Question 19, in which Mr. Dole was asked if there was anything in his background that should be considered before he was chosen as Mr. Ford's running mate, he gave details of the Gulf matter, Mr. Speakes said.

About 25 senators as well as dozens of representatives have received illegal contributions from Gulf Oil. The Senate ethics committee is investigating what Senator Scott did with about \$100,000 in cash he received from Gulf Oil.

Mr. Dole, a half dozen other senators have been questioned on this matter.

Council Takes Over Rule of Central African Republic

NDJAMENA, Chad, Sept. 5 (Agence France-Press)—The Government of the Central African Republic has been dissolved and replaced by a 31-member Council of the Revolution headed by President Jean Bedel Bokassa within the framework of the ruling Mesan Party, a Central African Republic broadcast reported today.

Marshal Bokassa has resigned from his four ministerial posts and become president of the new council and President-for-Life of the Mesan Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa, according to the report, monitored here. He retained his position as supreme commander of the country's armed forces, the broadcast said.

The 31 members of the new council included Marshal Bokassa, a prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, seven ministers of state, 17 ministers and two secretaries of state, the report added.

Moynihan Struck by Pie While on Campaign Trail

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

the candidate at Orchard and Deanezy Streets a little after 3 P.M.

Doffing the suit jacket that he had worn for a television debate, Mr. Moynihan bounded into the crowd. "And here he comes..." Mark Ruskin shouted into the bullhorn.

Almost instantly, a young man wearing neat dungarees, a red-and-white checked shirt and a tan hat with a button reading "Nobody for President," pushed the pie into Mr. Moynihan's face.

The security guard, hired when signs of ugliness first began to appear, was not at Mr. Moynihan's side at the moment when the incident occurred. That mistake will not be repeated, campaign officials said later. The candidate had moved toward the sidewalk crowd, with only one or two workers handing out pamphlets at his side, when he was hit with the pie.

The young man ran off, but was caught by some Moynihan workers and a policeman, who asked if the candidate would press charges. Mr. Moynihan waved

his right hand in a gesture of dismissal. "No, no," he said.

Later, the police identified the assailant as Aron Kay 9 Bleeker Street.

Mr. Kay told an Associated Press reporter that he was a member of the Youth International Party, the so-called "Yippies," and that he brought along a photographer to record the event, said he had hit Mr. Moynihan "because Moynihan is high tastes." He seemed surprised when someone told him that Mr. Moynihan had been born in the He Kichen section of Manhattan and had worked in youth as a longshoreman.

In an interview on the sidewalk in front of the building where lives and which also houses the office of the Yips Times, a monthly radical newspaper where he works, Mr. Kay boasted of having thrown the pie at Mr. Moynihan.

"He is the racist representative of the United States foreign policy in the vein of Nixon and Ford," the bearded, 26-year-old radical said.

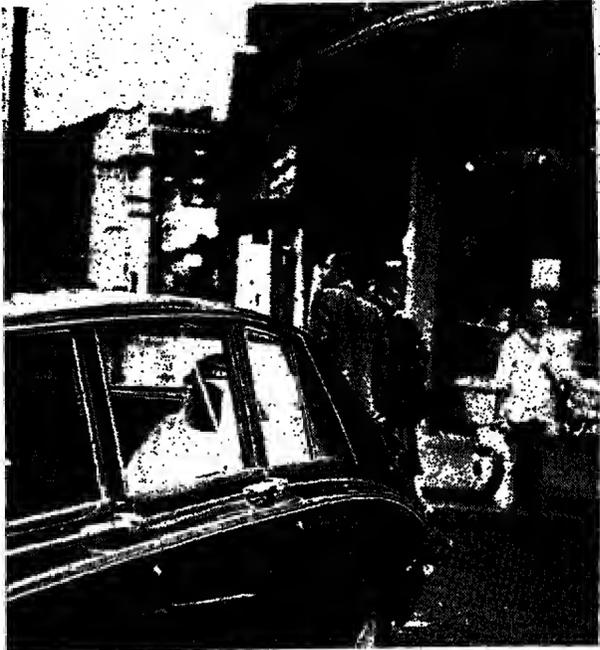
صكزامن الأصل

Arabs in London: A Summer Chill Sets In

By Peter H. Rabinovitch... Mrs. Chapman... Earl's Court...

He said that English landlords seemed to be charging Arabs higher rents than they charge other people... The British Tourist Authority expects 370,000

Middle Easterners, including non-Arab Iranians, in London this year, nearly 100,000 more than last year... Continued on Page 23, Column 7

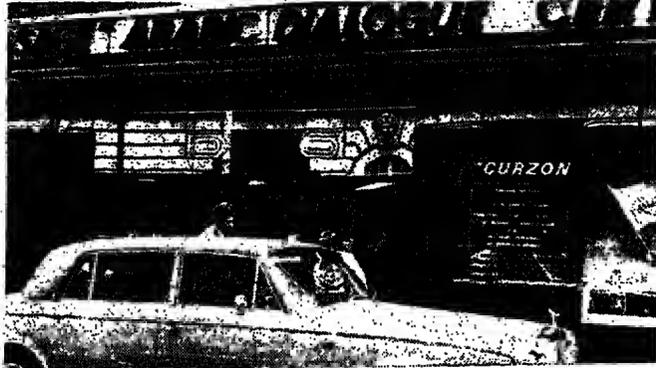


A wealthy Arab riding in a chauffeur-driven limousine after having dined at the Soraya restaurant in London's South Kensington. At left, others arrive in a Rolls-Royce to see an Arabic movie in Mayfair.

Hirschfeld As Mrs. A

...man peers from her balcony in Cornwall... hanging out her washing to dry, a practice upon in London. At right, an elderly man is wheeled along Gloucester Road.

man peers from her balcony in Cornwall... hanging out her washing to dry, a practice upon in London. At right, an elderly man is wheeled along Gloucester Road.



Rescue 'Jaws' Are Lifesavers, Not Killers

By GEORGE VECSEY... SPRINGS, L. I. — Dale Greene doesn't remember the crash, the way his car wrapped around the tree trunk, the way he pleaded "get me out, get me out," in shock as smoke curled from the wreckage and rescue workers tried to pry him free.

costs around \$4,500 with all the accessories... used makeshift tools to release them... A Montauk, L.I., fireman using the "Jaws of Life," a gasoline-driven hydraulic tool, to force car door.

East Hampton police chief, purchased "the Jaws of Life," and the Hurst Company sent an agent to demonstrate it... "Five minutes," Ernest Greene said, "that's all the time Freddie needed. They yanked Dale out as smoke was pouring from under the car."

Objects to Sky and County

things have the skies over lately... a 33-year-old man... aircraft and jets all have explanations...

News Summary and Index

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National
The former chief lobbyist for the Gulf Oil Corporation has told a Federal grand jury that he made an illegal corporate contribution in 1973 to Senator Robert J. Dole...

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Quotation of the Day

"We're killing each other. All I want to do is take a bomb out of a kid's hand and put a tennis racket in it." — Betty Williams of Belfast, who helped organize a campaign of women's marches to protest the violence in Northern Ireland. [2-2.]
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Giants make plane after missing kick. Page 10

Correction

A report in The New York Times on Aug. 7 mentioned a suit that blocked city regulation of Medicaid facilities and said it had been filed by the Association of Health Providers. The suit was, in fact, brought by the Association of Health Care Facilities.

Suspensions
Dispute Over

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

In October, 1896, Publisher Adolph S. Ochs and the editors of The New York Times condensed their news policy into these seven words.

At the same time, Mr. Ochs offered a prize of \$100 to anyone who could come up with a better slogan of 10 words or less.

Thousands of Times readers submitted slogans like "All the News That's Fit to Read," "All the News Worth Telling," "Free From Filth, Full of News," "News for the Million, Scandal for None."

The prize winner, selected by Richard Watson Gilder, editor of Century Magazine, was "All the World News, but Not a School for Scandal." It was submitted by D. M. Redfield of New Haven, Conn.

When the contest was over, however, the original "All the News That's Fit to Print" seemed more appropriate than ever. On February 10, 1897, it was placed on the first page of The New York Times in the same spot it occupies today.

The world has changed since 1897. So has The New York Times. But the policy behind the slogan is still the same. Day in, day out "All the News That's Fit to Print" helps you keep up with a modern, changing world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

CLERGY CITE NEED FOR SPIRITUAL AID

Poll Finds Less Emphasis Put on Social Issues

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS
The church pastor, symbol of the helping hand, often wants someone to minister more adequately to his needs, a study shows.

A poll of ministers from five major Protestant churches reports that 70 percent would prefer more pastoral care to at least than to cope with such problems as loneliness and frustration. The survey was conducted among 2,490 clergy last winter for the National Council of Churches. The results showed conservative drift toward concern with conventional spiritual matters and away from community involvement. Thus, most respondents placed highest priority on such categories as "helping members to be Christian," "nurture of children, evangelism and Christian education."

By contrast, the clergy reported spending the least amount of their time working for social justice and placed little importance on speaking out on social issues. The issues considered most critical for the church on a national scale were hunger and family living patterns. Ranked far below were the women's movement, euthanasia, gun control and housing to achieve racial integration.

Churches Are Named

Participating in the poll were the United Church of Christ, the United Methodist Church, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the Reformed Church in America and the United Church of Canada.

The sample represents a middle-class, well-educated, theologically moderate section of American and Canadian Protestantism. Most of those polled were white, male and married to their first wives, but 2 percent were identified as female, 8 percent nonwhite and 4 percent involved in divorce. Half have been ordained less than 20 years. Their average income was \$13,449, the lowest ran from \$4,000 to \$38,000.

Differences between Americans and Canadians arose chiefly on two questions. Canadians were more supportive of the work of large ecumenical bodies, such as the National Council of Churches, and less inclined than Americans to resent their relatively low economic and social status.

On the whole, the clergy said that they were satisfied with their church vocation. How Time Is Spent
Those polled were asked to estimate the time spent for an average week on a variety of projects. Most of their time was found devoted to preparation of sermons, with 42 percent devoting seven to 14 hours to this, followed by administration, visitation and counseling. Also, 68 percent said that they spent no time working for social justice, and 34 percent said that they provided no youth leadership.

The most frequent complaint, expressed by 70 percent, was that "denominations are not providing the amount of pastoral care that ministers would like to have or feel they need." And only 28 percent felt that the care they did receive was effective.

Such complaints more frequently arose in congregations with weak central structures and comparatively little supervision of local churches. The United Methodist Church was found to be the most effective and the Reformed Church in America the least.

There was a contrast between what the clergy said they believed to be important and the way they spent their time. Evangelism, for example, drew the highest response for "church programs that need expansion." But 40 percent of the respondents said that they spent no time on any aspect of evangelism.

Loss of Membership

This is particularly significant for the denominations surveyed, because they have incurred considerable losses in membership in recent years. The clergy surveyed appeared to be making evangelism a central consideration on the theoretical level, while their participation in such activity lagged. Eighty-three percent said that preparation for evangelism was important in seminary training.

Other areas perceived to be of prime value in the seminary were Biblical studies, theology, training in counseling and Christian education. The return to an emphasis on these disciplines has been a marked tendency in the 70s after a decade of turbulence caused largely by social activism.

LEO SALZ

Leo Salz, co-founder in 1945 with his brothers Samuel and Charles of the Linden (N.J.) Motor Freight Company and the Linden Warehouse and Distributing Company, died yesterday at the Jersey Shore Medical Center in Neptune following a heart attack. He was 59 years old and lived at 112 Second Avenue, Bradley Beach, N.J.

In addition to his brothers, he leaves his wife, the former Norma Finkelstein; a son, Richard; a daughter, Beth, and four sisters, Sadie Dorfman, Cella Krautblatt, Rose Blacker and Bernice Lehner.



Stearns Morse in a photo made some years ago.

Stearns Morse, 83, Former Professor at Dartmouth, Dies

Stearns Morse, a retired professor of English and a former dean of freshmen at Dartmouth College, died Saturday night at Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital in Hanover, N.H., after a brief illness, the college announced. He was 83.

Professor Morse, a specialist in American fiction, was a member of the Dartmouth faculty for 37 years until he retired in 1960. Professor Morse was born in 1893 in Bath, N.H., on a farm first cultivated by his great-grandfather in the 18th century. He later moved with his family to Lawrence, Mass. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard in 1915 and received his M.A. there the following year.

He was later associated with Little Brown and Company, the publishing house, and The New Republic. He served in the Army Signal Corps during World War I.

Professor Morse joined the Dartmouth faculty in 1923 after serving two years as dean of the English department at the Morrissworth School in New Jersey. Always fascinated by the mountains of the Presidential Range near Hanover, he edited "Books of the White Mountains" and "Lucy Crawford's History of the White Mountains."

Survivors include his widow, Helen Field Morse of Bath; two sons, Richard of Honolulu, and S. Anthony of Amherst, Mass., and a daughter, Mrs. Henry P. McKeen, Jr., of New York City.

Burial services will be private, with a memorial service to be held early in October at a date to be announced later.

Bronx Man Found Hanged

The body of a man with a belt tied around his neck was found inside his apartment yesterday in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, according to the police. The man, whose identity was withheld pending notification of relatives, was found inside 1020 Faile Street, at 5:15 P.M. by other residents.

A black former school teacher who came from Georgia 55 years ago to work in the Connecticut Valley tobacco fields, Mrs. West leads no sect. But she conceived the idea of erecting a nondenominational church so her neighbors would not have to travel several miles to the nearest existing church.

It was a long, difficult struggle, with problems that ranged from zoning and building permits to electric wiring, carpentry and furnishings.

Makeshift Altar

But today, with a congregation of 60 black and white friends and well-wishers, the first services were held in the West Community Church, a simple frame structure—without steeple or pews and only a makeshift altar—not far from Mrs. West's home on a dirt road tracks, along some rural roads.

"Thanks so much for everybody being here," Mrs. West said, standing tall and erect, and tugging nervously at the corner of the worn angora cardigan.

She would not concede that she had ever begun to lose faith that she would get the ecumenical church that she and her mother had dreamed of. But three months ago the project seemed buried hopelessly in false starts and red tape. At least four building permits had been issued over the years, but the dimensions of the church were changed in her plans or the permits expired.

The writing was inadequate. The land on which the foundation was finally completed 20 years ago had been zoned in the meantime, with an eye, presumably to East Granby's future, for industrial rather than residential or church use. She had put nearly \$9,000 in

Theodor Siegl, 49, Conservator Of Philadelphia Museum, Dead

Theodor Siegl, who as conservator of the Philadelphia Museum of Art was widely known for his work in preserving and restoring paintings, died of a heart attack Saturday morning while swimming at Beach Haven Park, Long Beach, N.J. He was 49 years old and lived in Philadelphia.

Mr. Siegl, a native of Krom, Czechoslovakia, came to the United States in 1950 after qualifying as a master conservator at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. Since 1951 he had taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, serving as conservator and department head at the Philadelphia Museum.

One of his importation achievements was in saving a major work that Thomas Eakins painted for the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The exhibition refused the painting, which then was acquired by Jefferson Medical College. Entitled "The Gross Clinic," it was to be the centerpiece of the 1961 Eakins retrospective show at the National Gallery in Washington.

There was a problem, however, a decade earlier the painting had been given a plywood backing in the hope of preserving it, but when Mr. Siegl examined it, he found that warping was driving 504 nails through the canvas from the back. The picture, as he wrote in an article for The New York Times, was placed face down on a special platform.

Each nail was carried out from behind, and the wood carefully scraped away without touching the canvas, so that the painting could be remounted on canvas and taken to Washington for the retrospective.

This was not an isolated case, he wrote. "It happens all the time. We are lucky to catch 'The Gross Clinic' before the damage was irreparable."

Surviving are his wife, the former Helen Haselberger; six sons, Christopher, Thomas, Nicholas, Andrew, Phillips and George; a sister, Eleanor Kos-Clinic; it was to be the centerpiece of the 1961 Eakins retrospective show at the National Gallery in Washington.

Phillips Bennett Hoyt, 70, Former ACF Executive

Phillips Bennett Hoyt, former vice president in charge of purchasing for ACF Industries, a manufacturer of railroad freight and tank-cars and car components died Saturday at Flushing Hospital after a long illness. He was 70 years old and lived in Forest Hills, Queens.

Mr. Hoyt retired from ACF in 1961 after serving 10 years as a vice president. From 1930 to 1951 he was purchasing agent for the Ingersoll-Rand Company.

Mr. Hoyt, a 1927 graduate of Cornell University where he played on the hockey team, was a member of the Port Washington Yacht Club and from 1959 to 1960 served as Mayor of Plandome Manor.

He leaves his wife, the former Wilhelmina Dillis; a son, Phillips Jr.; a daughter, Virginia Cantarella, and four grandchildren. An earlier marriage to the former Margaret Williams ended in divorce.

CHARLES MCG. BAXTER Jr.

Charles McGee Baxter Jr., retired securities broker formerly with Baxter & Company, died of a heart attack Friday at his home in Charlottesville, Va. He was 57 years old.

Mr. Baxter, formerly of Cleveland, was a graduate of Westminster School and Yale, where he also took a law degree. In World War II he was an Army Air Force pilot.

Surviving are his wife, the former Elvira Wood Page Keith; two sons, Gordon M. and Charles M. 3d; a daughter, Mrs. Peter Hankin; a brother, Matthew A.; a sister, Mrs. Walter Skallerup, and one grandchild.

Woman Builds Church With Own Cash

A lay preacher from the Faith Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Hartford, Daniel Fider, did arrive and preach a sermon.

Russell Naclin, a concert singer from Hartford, sang and accompanied himself on Mr. Buck's organ.

Flora Mitchell of Simsbury came with the Young Gifted Gospel Singers and they gave a stirring performance. "She's got strength," Mrs. Mitchell said of Mrs. West afterward. "When you get tired of waiting for something, you just go after it. And, man, she just went."

A friend had baked a cake modeled on the church except that the cross on the ceiling had a steeple on it. Mrs. West noted the difference almost casually. "We wanted to get the church started," she said. "We'll do the steeple next."

Deaths

ALBERT—Edward, beloved husband of the late Edith, died of a heart attack at his home, 1234 E. 17th St., on Sunday, Sept. 5, 1976. He was 70 years old. Burial services will be held at 11 A.M. Monday at the Park Cemetery, 1234 E. 17th St. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Williams will officiate.

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Investigation
Bid Purchase

Democratic

Sept 11 1976

Pupil Suspensions in New York King a Dispute Over Their Causes

TO VIDAL

The schools are increasing in their numbers of black and Hispanic students and, according to Mr. Seabrook, who says he pursues a policy of no suspensions "except in emergency cases, like when gangs may be fighting each other and there is a need for a cooling-off period." There is also a racial component that cannot be overlooked.

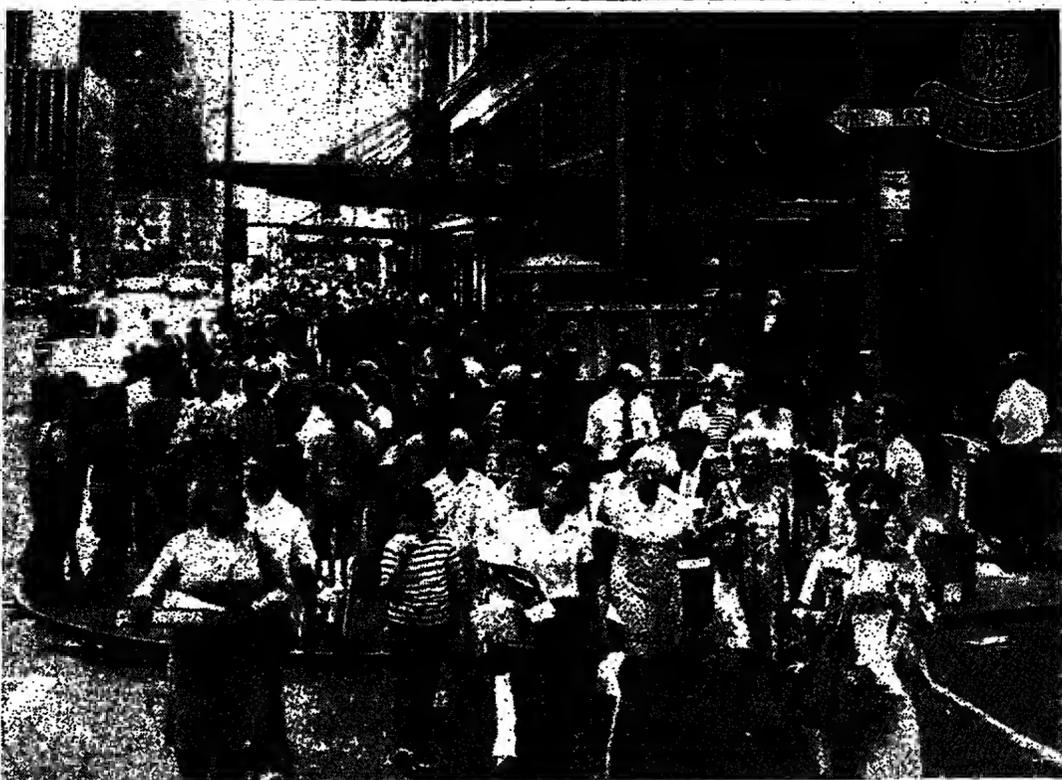
"I think you will find that as more and more whites do not use the system," he said. "The system is becoming more oppressive. It has to do with power."

Civil-rights groups have said that blacks suffer disproportionately from suspensions. On the other hand, it has often been charged—in a debate over discipline with national scope—that schools that are sensitive to the possibilities of racism have been unduly tolerant of aberrant behavior by minority-group students.

This gap in opinion was recently illustrated at Long Island City High School in Queens where the principal, Dr. Howard L. Hurwitz, stirred a controversy when he suspended a black student he considered uncontrollable.

The principal was himself suspended by the Board of Education in March, for disobeying an order to reinstate the student, and this in turn led to demonstrations of support from placard-carrying residents of the area. But the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opposed Dr. Hurwitz's action as part of "an attempt to irritate the community."

Board of Education regulations state that a suspension is "a serious step" and that



Broadway and 34th Street yesterday, jammed with shoppers out to take advantage of department stores remaining open on Sundays

Asks Investigation If No-Bid Purchases

By LEONARD BUDER

Inquiry into all in the division of business administration, would be named acting director of the school lunch bureau, which will be responsible for feeding 500,000 pupils when the new school term begins next Monday.

Mr. Anker said that he had discussed the scope of the new inquiry with Dr. Gifford and that Walter L. Krauss, director of supportive services, would be responsible for the inquiry into purchases by the school lunch bureau, and that James W. Randolph, the school system's inspector general, would examine the supply operations.

Mr. Anker said he expected daily reports.

Dr. Robert J. Christen, the president of the Board of Education, said the board regarded the disclosures involving the lunch bureau as "a very serious matter" and would take whatever corrective action was necessary.

The city's Department of Investigation, at the request of school authorities, is also planning to investigate operations of the school lunch bureau. The board has offered the department the use of school auditors in this inquiry.

Meanwhile, Helen C. Heller, coordinator of the educational priorities panel, said the apparent waste of funds in the school lunch program and elsewhere in the school system was particularly deplorable because "it was occurring at the expense of educational services for children."

She called for improved school management and line with the proposals recently advanced by the panel. The panel is a watchdog unit formed last January by 16 education and civic organizations.

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Metropolitan Briefs

The Nonexistent Frosting on the Cake

Three cake-mix companies that do business in New York State have agreed to specify on their mix boxes that the mixes are not complete in themselves, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz announced yesterday. Until now, he said, the labels on Proctor & Gamble's Duncan Hines cake-mix boxes show a fully frosted cake, even though frosting is not included in the mix. Nabisco meanwhile has been selling Dromedary cake mixes and Gilster-Mary Lee has been selling store-brand mixes whose labels show the finished product, without saying on the front of the box that these mixes do not include such necessary ingredients as eggs, milk and shortening. Mr. Lefkowitz said.

All three companies have signed assurances of discontinuance and have agreed to alert the consumer that the mixes are not complete, the Attorney General announced.

Murder Suspects' Claim Denounced

Universal Allah, who said he was a spokesman for the Five Percenters, denounced the statement by three young men who were charged Saturday with murdering and robbing an 82-year-old widow in her Coney Island home. The three suspects had described themselves, according to a detective, as members of the Five Percenters, a black organization that believes that 5 percent of the black people are capable of redressing long-standing inequities against minorities. The spokesman said that his group did not know the three suspects and did not countenance murder.

Round-the-Clock School Talks Sought

The Board of Education is expected to seek round-the-clock negotiations when it resumes talks tomorrow with the United Federation of Teachers in their longstanding contract dispute. A board official said the continuous talks were needed if an agreement is to be reached before school starts next Monday. At issue are wage increases won by the teachers in a tentative contract that was rejected by the Emergency Financial Control Board.

From the Police Blotter:

Two men were murdered five blocks and 45 minutes apart on the Lower East Side. David Colon, 44 years old, of 2405 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, was shot fatally at 170 Ludlow Street and Fee Ng, 32, address unknown, was stabbed to death in front of 7-11 Ludlow Street, while talking to two men in a heated truck who then sped off.

Because he apparently was a Jamaican sect, a party reportedly given by Rastafarians, a Jamaican sect, was broken up by 11 bullets through a basement door at 308 Rockaway Parkway in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, killing Glenford Williams, 28, of 250 Dorset Street, and wounding four others at the party.

An unidentified door-to-door salesman in his 30's was stabbed to death inside 108 Lexington Avenue, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, apparently the victim of a robbery.

Dennis Smith, 23, the night manager of McDonald's of Greenwich Village at 126 West Third Street, and two other employees were locked inside the refrigerator for 25 minutes by three robbers who fled in a car with more than \$2,000.

For Shoppers, Not a Day of Rest

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN

For midtown strollers enjoying (or enduring) their Labor Day weekend in New York City, it was as though four blocks of Broadway forgot that yesterday was Sunday while the rest of the area remembered.

In the middle of those four blocks—from 32d to 36th Street—Macy's Herald Square, the largest department store in the city, yesterday for the first time on a Sunday, joining Gimbels and Korvettes, which had previously instituted a seven-day-a-week shopping schedule.

Slightly east on 34th Street, both Ohrbach's and Franklin Simon, clothing retailers, opened to Sunday shoppers for the first time, and nearly all of the smaller shoe stores and boutiques in the Herald Square-34th Street shopping district were open for business. All will be open today, Labor Day, too.

The result was crowds of shoppers where Sunday silence once prevailed—a sight that has become more common since the State Court of Appeals struck down two key sections of the General Business Laws, or "blue laws," 11 weeks ago.

"I came today because I thought it wouldn't be as crowded as usual," said Shirley Ganz as she examined a candy display on Macy's first floor. "But I guess I was wrong. I didn't think it would be anywhere near this busy."

Mrs. Ganz, who lives in Brooklyn, said she liked the idea of Sunday shopping—but she also expressed reservations over the possibility that it could harm other Sunday institutions, such as the outdoor market on Orchard Street on the Lower East Side.

Many other shoppers said they were browsing through department stores simply because they had nothing better to do with their day.

The crowds also brought to Herald Square the smaller entrepreneurs who usually work its sidewalks on weekdays. One woman sold umbrellas on a corner, and another hawked scarves from a large cardboard box.

Another young man had costume jewelry to sell near an entrance to the 34th Street IND subway station, and a blind man who is often seen in Herald Square shook his cup at passers-by.

There was also an assortment of pretzel vendors, ice cream salesmen and hot-dog peddlers.

"It's not as busy as a Saturday," said one young man who was selling pretzels and Italian ices from a cart outside Macy's. "It's all right, mind you, but maybe not worth giving the day up for."

'Tasteful' Tourist Billboards Now Legal

By HAROLD FABER

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Sept. 5—A 15-month dispute between New York State and the United States ended last week in a victory for the state and the approval of small, tasteful billboards directing tourists to hotels, motels and restaurants.

Under the Federal Highway Beautification Act, the state is required to remove all commercial advertising within 660 feet of highways if the roads have been built with Federal aid, except in an industrial zone and on the advertiser's own property.

But in May 1975, Raymond T. Schuler, State Commissioner of Transportation, under pressure from the tourist industry, ordered a halt to the removal of tourist-oriented signs. The industry had complained that travelers were not able to find facilities.

Since then, the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with other states and with the support of the Finger Lakes Association in central New York, has waged a campaign to change Federal regulations to permit "aesthetically acceptable" signs in the state.

But it took an act of Congress amending the Highway Law this year to get action.

"This is a big victory for New Yorkers," Mr. Schuler said. "It ends a 15-month struggle on our part to modify Federal regulations governing sign regulations that would seriously threaten the survival of small businesses that greatly depend on tourism."

As a result, four individual signs, each measuring 15 by 24 inches, with white lettering on a blue background, will be permitted on a small panel billboard. Two lines, each with no more than 10 letters on a line—for example, "Macy's Restaurant"—are allowed on each sign, together with a directional arrow.

No more than four signs can be mounted on a single panel, and no more than three of these panels—one indicating establishments to the right, one to the left and one straight ahead—will be allowed at any intersection.

According to Robert Day, a Department of Transportation spokesman, the signs will be legible from 150 to 200 feet. The first of the new signs will be erected in about six or eight weeks in the Finger Lakes area as a demonstration project. Mr. Day said. If the signs work properly, he added, they may become part of a statewide and even a national project to make tourist signs more beautiful.

Mr. Schuler emphasized that the new program would not affect the state's campaign to remove illegal billboards, those that advertise products or that do not meet the size standard set by the department. To date, more than 7,000 such signs have been removed by the state.

"These new signs will be erected within the state right-of-way and will replace existing billboards," Mr. Schuler said. "The billboard control program must continue until we are rid of them along all our highways, except in zoned commercial or industrial areas."

The signs will be put up by state highway maintenance forces, with a nominal fee—as yet undetermined—collected from each business listed on the signs.

"We are very pleased about this," said Thelma Orswald, an official of the Finger Lakes Association, in Penn Yan.

Way Democratic Battle for Bronx-Westchester Representative Is 'Wide Open'

TOMAS P. ROMAN

Lindsay administration of the Republican Assemblyman's City Councilman and a lawyer are battling for the nomination for the 23rd Congressional District in the Bronx-Westchester area.

Republican-turned-Democrat J. of Chappaqua, appears to be runner-up on the strength of red and well-financed campaign support in both count-downs from leading including Lieut. Gov. Mary

John V. Lindsay and as an administrative assistant to Brooklyn Representative Frederick W. Richmond.

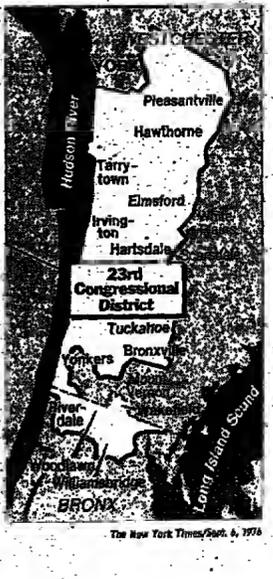
The seat they covet is being vacated by Peter A. Peyser, a Republican, who is seeking his party's nomination for United States Senator. He was first elected in the old 25th Congressional District in Westchester in 1970 and then re-elected in 1972 in the new 23rd district, about a third of it in the North Bronx, in a close contest with Richard L. Ottinger, who now represents the 24th district in Westchester.

In 1974, Mr. Peyser defeated another Democrat easily. It is uncertain whether the Republicans will be able to retain the seat in the November election.

Democrats cite the election of Alfred B. DeBello as County Executive in traditionally Republican Westchester. The switch of the Yorks City Council from Republican to Democratic control this year, a Democratic edge in enrollment and reports that new registrants are predominantly Democrats as reasons why they can win the seat.

Republicans noted that many enrolled as Democrats in both the Bronx and Westchester were politically conservative and tended to vote Republican. They also said that they had an excellent candidate in Assemblyman Bruce F. Caputo, who received their nomination without opposition.

Mr. Caputo, 32, who also has the Comnacone, the 45-year-old member of the Yorks City Council, received 69 percent of the vote when he was elected in 1974 to his second Assem-



bly term in a Yorks district with a majority of Democrats.

The five Democrats are campaigning hard and in much the same fashion. They greet stragglers at subway stations in the Bronx and commuters at New Haven Railroad stops in Westchester.

Economic Issues

They stress mainly economic issues—the need for more jobs, the fight against inflation and the plight of the cities, which has been dramatized locally by the fiscal crisis in Yorks and in New York City.

Mr. Meyer has been endorsed by the Democratic organizations in the Bronx and, on the Westchester side, by the organizations in Yorks, Eastchester and Greenburgh.

He also has the support of such Democrats as Mr. DeBello and Robert F. Wagner, the former New York City Mayor.

Mr. Meyer was named by the Liberal Party for its nomination. However, he was ruled out that ballot line by the State Board of Elections because of insufficient signatures on his designating petitions. He is contesting that ruling in the courts.

He has promised to fight for full employment, national health insurance, federalization of welfare costs, inexpensive energy, greater financing for education, "real equality for all our people," and for a ban on guns, "to make the streets safer."

On the crime issue, Mr. Meyer has stressed his anticrime activities as an assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York. He also

has served as a member of Governor Carey's Task Force on Organized Crime.

Mr. Rickles, an engineer who is believed to have the best chance of defeating Mr. Meyer, was angrily denounced by Mayor Lindsay when he came out against former Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's proposed \$2.5 billion transportation bond issue. Mr. Rickles resigned as Air Resources Commissioner soon afterward. He is now executive director of the Institute for Public Transportation, a nonprofit group.

He has the support of the anti-organization New Democratic Coalition in the Bronx and Westchester and has been endorsed by Borough President Robert Abrams of the Bronx and Assemblyman Oliver Koppell of the Bronx.

Mr. Rickles is stressing his experience in Washington, where he was a consultant to Congressmen and Congressional committees, and the need for integrity in government.

Mr. Iannaccone, whose Italian background is expected to help him in a Congressional district where about 40 percent of the population has the same background, is a member of the Yorks Emergency Financial Control Board and the administrator of a Yorks school devoted to career-training.

He says that he has more experience in government and a better knowledge of local problems than the other candidates. He says that he has not sought endorsements and plans to spend only about \$1,000 but expects the fact that he is well-known in Yorks and "in the news as an office-holder" will help him.

He will be nominated, he added, "if the people want me to do in Washington what I have done here."

Mr. Bernbach, who ran unsuccessfully for the State Assembly in 1972, expects a low turnout on Sept. 14 and says the contest is so wide open a candidate who receives 6,000 to 7,000 votes could win. "The people are turned off," he said.

In a dozen position papers, he has called for more jobs, integrity in government, reform and federalization of welfare, reform of the juvenile-justice system as a means of combating crime, financing of the social security system from general tax revenues, adequate care for senior citizens and greater federal aid for mass transportation.

Mr. Conlan, vice president of a radio news network in this state, is relying on the State Assembly in 1972, expects a cabinet-level Department of Economic Development to create new jobs, for Federal promotion of solar energy and conservation, for a Federal Consumer Protection Agency and for more Federal aid to New York and other Northeastern states.

He says that he is "the only candidate who served in a Congressional office"—as administrative assistant to Representative Frederick W. Richmond of Brooklyn—and asserts that this experience and his Lindsay service give him a better understanding of the issues, than his opponents.

Mr. Conlan says that a poll he had taken showed Mr. Meyer in the lead "and the rest sort of in there," but the undecided vote was so high anyone could win.

APR 10 1976

A Sartorial Appraisal of the Candidates

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Fashion experts say Jimmy Carter knows what to wear when. His casual look, says Ralph Lauren, is a sign of the candidate's flexibility.



Walter Mondale, says one designer, doesn't look as though he cares about fashion, but carries his clothes nicely.

Clothes maketh the man, but they're unlikely to make a President or Vice President this year, according to a couple of prominent American designers.

"All four, with the exception of Carter, are comparatively innocuous, bland-looking American executives," was the appraisal delivered by John Weitz of the sartorial statements of the candidates. "There's no harm in that," he added.

With none of them encased in the traditional Ivy League uniform of three-button sack suit with vest, or done up modishly in the Continental fashion with nipped waist and pronounced shoulders, Ralph Lauren could only say: "I think they all carry their clothes nicely. They're built nicely. They carry their clothes with no particular fashion statement, but with a very neat look to them."

Mr. Weitz gave this rundown:

Jimmy Carter: "His business apparel is totally good Atlanta."

President Ford: "He's a perfectly nice Midwestern business executive. That's how he dresses. Not one step away from the norm."

Vice Presidents Alike

Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, and Robert J. Dole, his Republican counterpart: "The two Vice-Presidential candidates are almost overlapping. You almost can't tell one from the other, they're so much alike."

Mr. Lauren gave these capsules:

"I think President Ford dresses very nicely. He dresses sort of contemporary." But, he added, "He has a little bit of a traditional look to him—the Ivy school look."

"I think Carter seems to wear the right things in terms of the right occasion," he said, noting, as did Mr. Weitz, Mr. Carter's down-home image of open-necked shirts and denim, widely photographed during his visits to his Georgia farm and during hall games with his retinue.

"I think Carter is very contemporary," Mr. Lauren said. "He wears jeans when he goes out and sees the people in the farmland. He seems to know what to wear when he goes certain places. He does it in terms of relating to the people he's going to visit and not making them uptight. I've seen him wearing jeans and a flannel or plaid shirt when he's out in the farmland."

He added, "I like the way Mondale dresses. He doesn't look as though he cares about fashion, but he carries his clothes nicely."

As for Senator Dole, he said, "I think he is very nice looking and doesn't make any particular statement."

With none of the candidates dressing notably differently from the others, as far as suits are concerned, Mr. Carter's farm clothing furnished most of the sartorial interest, although President Ford has been widely photographed in skiing and golfing clothes.

Mr. Lauren took Mr. Carter's down-home clothing as a sign of flexibility, and Mr. Weitz observed: "He's a modern-day communicative candidate, some see his private life by way of farming. The farm apparel is updated farm stuff because it's Western."

"I've seen him five or six times in photographs wearing jeans which are more Western than fancy."

He went on to note, however, that Mr. Carter wasn't wearing anything that wasn't already in the wardrobes of many men.

Should Mr. Carter be elected, is it likely he will exert any influence on fashion? Mr. Lauren said: "I think a President can have a tremendous influence over the American public if he has a specific style and wears it well."

He noted that John F. Kennedy influenced many men toward two-button suits. And, he added, "When somebody sees a President wearing jeans, he thinks: If the President of the United States can wear it, so can I. And it's not an adverse attitude; it's a very nice attitude."

A Southern Emphasis

Mr. Weitz discerned other implications in the fact of Presidential candidates from Michigan and Georgia and Vice-Presidential candidates from Kansas and Minnesota.

"The East Coast, the Establishment, the Ivy League is completely wiped away," he said. "It has disappeared once and for all. Now the entire emphasis has moved to the center and the South of the country. It eliminates once and for all the Ivy League, the old university and traditional clothes as we have known them."

He said, "It is obvious that the country is no longer interested in the Establishment. Now the premium is on personal success, not on personal birth."

Mr. Weitz noted that under Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson there had been sartorially, "almost a reaction to the East." But now, he said, appraising the clothes of the candidates, there is a lack of interest in the East, not an angry reaction.

In the dress of candidates from the Midwest and South, Mr. Weitz said he found confirmation of a longheld belief.

"Fashion," he said, "comes from the power centers of the world."

Although he is often photographed in outdoor gear, President Ford's more formal look received all the comment from American designers.



The New York Times photo of Mike Lien, Gary Settle; Associated Press

Designer Ralph Lauren says of Senator Robert J. Dole: "I think he is very nice looking, and doesn't make any particular statement."



IBUS ne Fraiche: weet and Sour

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

is the American eating home rich, thick, ingredient when, crème

is a form with more a trace of as it a specifically oo and so on. or making it butter milk to heavy formula with this response in Brooklyn:

I write you ment I be on one of long time ago question for fraiche—some the butter milk. I only tried didn't work took.

ight try the pint and one table- Shake and towel. Leave not too hot Yes, yogurt. es. The best ever tasted"

hison McGee wrote some ill us, "Last Rome, I distable dairy pell phonetic. My friends Roman dish. and texture our whipped I've sought in numerous ts.

myself want e Italy and se shop, the le and look mascapone is nport.

reader has in o Lombardy, Ada Boni's I Cooking." ives, the au- from a very ease spelled uscapone and herpooe. The e in winter

from cow's milk in Lombardy and Tuscany. It resembles Devonshire clotted cream, and is commonly eaten with fruits and berries plus sugar and cinnamon and perhaps a touch of lemon juice.

Mrs. Boni gives a recipe for crème à mascarpone, which is probably the recipe Miss McGee has in mind. Since the specific cheese is not sold in America, you might try using the crème fraiche recipe given above or any preferred version.

To make an improvised version of crème à mascarpone, combine two cups of crème fraiche with a half a cup of sugar, beating. Add four egg yolks, one at a time, beating constantly. Stir in half a cup of rum or cognac and fold in four egg whites beaten stiff. Spoon the mixture into individual glasses and chill several hours in the refrigerator. These quantities are sufficient for four to six servings.

One final linguistic note about grits. In a recent column we stated quite confidently that grits, in our lexicon at least, is a plural noun—that is to say, grits are a plural noun. We were taken to task by a few Southern readers who insist that "grits is" is proper usage.

We considered the subject closed until we received a note from John F. Eichenberger of Kew Gardens, Queens, that we find irresistible.

The use of grits as a singular noun, he wrote, "is given distinguished precedent by Samuel Johnson's famous definition of oats."

In Dr. Johnson's Dictionary published in 1755, he defines "oats" as "a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." He later explained his use of oats in the singular as follows: "I own that by my definition of oats I meant to vex them [the Scotch]."



Bill Cunningham, photographer and fashion historian, blended his interests in a series of 100 photographs that will go on exhibit at the New-York Historical Society Wednesday. "Fashions and Facades" marries fashions of a particular period with New York buildings constructed in the same era. Above, tailored suit, introduced in Paris by Doucet, was popular in 1907 when Plaza Hotel was constructed. Right, City Hall was built between 1802 and 1811 when semitransparent Directoire dresses were worn over pink tights or sheer slips. The dresses became known as muslin disease because fully dressed women would immerse themselves in water and then dry off so gowns would stick to their bodies. There were said to be many deaths from pneumonia. ENTD NEMY

'Fashions and Facade': A Look Built for the Era



Reflecting Makers' Sales

Nantucket's Lure Offsets Toil for 2 Innkeepers

Ex-Long Islanders Wonder if Guest House Is Paying

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

Special to The New York Times NANTUCKET, Mass.—Bill and Jeanne McHugh cannot explain exactly why they gave up their comfortable lives on Long Island three years ago to buy a converted 1665 carriage house here and spend 16 hours a day struggling to run it as a guest house. They cite "the Long Island Expressway" as "values getting out of balance" and desire for "a new life style."



The Carriage House was built in 1665 on Nantucket. It has been converted into a guest house.

Mr. McHugh, at 50 years old, a husky baldish man with a moustache and goatee, and Jeanne, at 54, an ample white-haired woman with smile-crinkled, light blue eyes, are still in love with their venture and the island—a sandy teardrop 30 miles in the Atlantic off Cape Cod—but, as Mrs. McHugh quipped with a smile, "We have to be—what else are we going to start at our age?"

A Commoo Struggle For the couple, who cheerfully plunged in with no previous business experience, running the Carriage House with its seven guest rooms has been an education as well as a task, although there are still business concepts they have trouble grasping. "Jeanne's definition of making money is what we take in," said Mr. McHugh, half kidding. "I keep telling her there's a difference between gross and net."

There is indeed. And the grating of the McHughs might echo the experience of many small guest-house owners and inn keepers here and in other resort areas, as they struggle to keep their heads above water between seasons while building an equity that they hope will carry them easily through their later years.

In 1972, when they first took a short vacation here

Continued on Page 23, Column 1



Bill and Jeanne McHugh, the Carriage House owners

Holiday Inns Persevering in Hunt for Island's Welcome Mat

Special to The New York Times

NANTUCKET, Mass.—The colonial guest houses and clapboard inns of this antique whaling outpost may be getting a big modern competitor—a Holiday Inn—and many Nantucketers are not happy about this 20th-century incursion.

Among the disaffected are James and Frances Moriarty, owners since 1943 of a 220-year-old, 14-room, hostelry that happens to be called "Holiday Inn." The controversy is building at a time when many island entrepreneurs, disappointed over a quieter-than-expected Bicentennial summer, are hoping to raise their revenues by lengthening the tourist season into the fall and spring.

At the same time, many of Nantucket's hardy 5,600 year-round residents look to the end of the annual visitor influx with relief. They can hardly wait until the "Americans"—as they put it—go home. "They think tourism is a dirty word," one guest-house

owner said. "They think scolding supports the island." The confrontation with the big Holiday Inn chain began developing last March when Nantucket's Airport Commission agreed to lease airport land to a franchisee of the chain, William Graulich 3d, to build an 86-room facility near the center of the island. He already operates two other Holiday Inns in New Jersey—at Livingston and Parsippany.

All but about 300 of the 1,700 Holiday Inns around the country are operated by such franchise-holders. They pay the Memphis-based company a minimum of \$15,000 for the use of the name plus other charges. When Mr. Graulich's architects, TPM Inc. of New York City, submitted a tentative design to Nantucket's Historic District Commission, this panel turned it down as incompatible with the island's architectural tone: a cobb-

le street. "They think tourism is a dirty word," one guest-house owner said. "They think scolding supports the island." The confrontation with the big Holiday Inn chain began developing last March when Nantucket's Airport Commission agreed to lease airport land to a franchisee of the chain, William Graulich 3d, to build an 86-room facility near the center of the island. He already operates two other Holiday Inns in New Jersey—at Livingston and Parsippany.

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

STEEL REFLECTS CAR SALES GAINS

Strong Demand Is Expected Rest of Year as Capital Spending Picks Up

Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5—Spurred by a continued rise in auto sales and a quickened pace in capital spending and heavy construction, demand for steel will be strong for the rest of 1976, according to a number of steelmakers and industry analysts. Their optimistic forecasts for the final quarter also cite the fact that the steel industry, as well as its biggest customers, have been working off inventories.

"We are looking forward to a big year for the 1977 models, which means a healthy demand for sheet steel," Robert E. Lantierbach, chairman of the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation, the ninth largest producer, said last week. "We're in a resting point before the next surge upward. There is a next-up demand for new car models."

The chairman of another major steel company, who asked not to be identified, agreed with these views. He said that sheet products would be in demand during the fourth quarter and that shipments to the automotive industry looked strong for September and October.

Detroit's Outlook "Detroit people think that prospects are good," the executive said. "The automotive industry is the most important mainstay in fueling the recovery in flat-rolled steel, and we expect it to be the strongest element in the fourth quarter."

The role of the auto industry also was supported by Eugene Frank, an analyst of the steel industry for Babcock, Meyers & Company, a regional brokerage house, who said: "The automotive field looks very healthy. Flat-rolled is in good demand for autos."

Industry officials pointed out that this year's steel output totaled 87.51 million tons through Aug. 28, up from 80.43 million tons in the similar 1975 period, although another industry criterion—capacity utilization—was 81.7 percent in the

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Airliner Competition Stirs British S

Main Interest at Farnborough Is on Transport Planes for 1980

By RICHARD WILKIN

FARNBOROUGH, England (Special to The New York Times)—That it was study of a lower-powered RB-211 jet engine use in new aircraft will enter service in 1980, the basic RB-211 engine plant for the Lockheed L-1011 jumbo jet.

The Boeing Co. in a progress report it has been signing new airline carriers expects large numbers of jumbo jets in the early 1980's. The planes and engines are in two main classes: larger class jumbos with 200 to 250 seats and smaller class jumbos with 120 to 150 seats. In any case, the Boeing Co. expects the engine jumbo jet through the world's airlines from several years ago, the most important generation Boeing McDonnell Douglas are wearing out, except for supersonic in common.

Also generating new planes is the Boeing Co. (1971) Ltd., which would have a 34 percent role in producing the new engine, expressed optimism that remaining complications would be worked out. At the same time, it formally announced

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Personal Finance

Rate Decline Turns Small in From Money-Market Mutual

By RICHARD PHALON

Back in 1974, when short-term interest rates fell but went through the roof, money-market mutual funds couldn't print new shares fast enough to keep up with public demand.

Disenchanted with a stock market that seemed totally to have run out of gas and mesmerized by yields of 9 percent or more, investors made the new money-market funds one of the great successes of Wall Street.

The assets of the Reserve Fund, for example, one of the first to capitalize on the big jump in interest rates in such items as Treasury bills and certificates of deposit, jumped from \$300,000 to just under \$400 million in three years.

Following the pyrotechnics of that lead, more than 40 other money-market funds plunged into the field and attracted more than \$3.5 billion of investors' money.

Much of the cash came from comparatively sophisticated individual investors. They chafed at the idea of leaving money in a savings bank when the portfolios of the money-market funds—bulging with Governments, the short-term L.O.U.'s of top ranked corporations and other such attractions—offered much higher yields than the thrift institutions' with comparatively little risk.

Now, however, the flow has reversed. Short-term money rates have been declining sharply. Three-month Treas-

ury bills, for example, are turning just a 5 percent—their lowest in almost four months. The 5.47 percent institution on accounts daily has once to look good by and individuals out of many of market funds.

Over the last, only a few funds able to return the thrift institution, those who have been better hit with relatively maturities. These some items on were bought, rates were high, thumb is the maturity, the gre of that lead, more than 40 other money-market funds plunged into the field and attracted more than \$3.5 billion of investors' money.

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Commodities

Exchanging Futures for Actual Grain

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

An unusually large number of grain futures contracts is being exchanged for the actual grain these days, according to brokers interviewed in Kansas City last week.

Generally less than 2 percent of all futures contracts involve delivery or receipt of the physical commodity they represent. In most cases the buyers and sellers of such contracts use them as a hedge against adverse price movements that would affect their inventories

or as an effort to make a speculator's profit. Although precise data are unavailable on the number of contracts exchanged for the grain itself, brokers say such exchanges have been far greater than normal this summer.

One reason, they said, may be that almost all grain elevators in the nation are full or filling up with the bumper crops of wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans this season, while grain prices have been declining since July 6.

Thus, a grain elevator manager who has gone short (sold futures contracts to protect his inventory against a price decline) may prefer to deliver grain rather than fulfill his contract by buying another.

Normally, one who has gone short in the commodity market completes the deal by buying an equal number of contracts. This is known as off-setting a trade. After all, a short is one who has theoretically sold something he may or may not possess in the hope of buying it back later at a cheaper price.

But grain elevator operators have the goods on hand and sell short merely as a form of insurance against a decline in the value of their grain. They still must close their contracts by, in effect, buying them back.

On the other side, many flour millers, exporters and others in the grain trade who would cover their needs by buying futures contracts are now taking advantage of today's low prices by purchasing the cash grain instead.

This does not mean that elevators and others are not using the futures market. Rather, the volume of hedging is soaring with the harvests.

Last Tuesday, for example, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange—which is a market for spring-sown, high-protein wheat, among other commodities—had a volume of 2,950 trades. That was 200 contracts more than the record set in 1929.

Sorghum Trading: Why It's Different With the resumption of futures trading in sorghum—a coarse grain used mainly in livestock feeding—on the Kansas City Board of Trade last Wednesday, traders have found a new market in which to test their wits. And in some ways this market is different from the



The Nebraska wheat harvest

ones for other grains or soybeans. For instance, speculators and trade elements in the sorghum market must ponder the color of chicken fat, in addition to the multitude of traditional factors that govern commodity futures trading.

Sorghum, also known as milo, is directly competitive with corn as a feed grain. But the relationship involves more than available supplies, exports or the price of corn.

Also, livestock feeders here and abroad are reluctant to use too much sorghum because it results in whiter fat in beef and poultry. Although the fat's taste or other properties are unaffected by color, consumer buying habits are.

A similar problem exists in the egg trade, where the price of brown eggs is traditionally discounted from white ones. Further, livestock can not

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Itaipu Dam: Brazil's Giant Step

By JONATHAN KANDELL

Special to The New York Times ITAPIU, Brazil — In '60s sweep, the huge power shovel scooped up 15 cubic yards of rich red mud and gray soil, packed and deposited them on top of a 75-ton truck with wheels as tall as a full-grown man.

The truck lumbered off, and another mammoth vehicle drove into place as the shovel dug into the ground alongside the river. A million tons of earth and rock are being removed every month to provide a by-pass canal that will twist the mighty Paraná River temporarily off course.

The largest hydroelectric dam in the world will then be erected on the dry bed, the canal will be blocked off and the river—back on course again—will crash down on turbines that will generate six times as much electricity as Egypt's Aswan Dam.

When the \$6 billion dam goes into operation during the 1980's, it will supply enough electricity to cover most of Brazil's needs in its rapidly growing southern agricultural and industrial region. The project will provide the Paraguayans with \$100 million a year in earnings from the export of their 50 percent share of the electricity generated.

The Itaipu project is also one of the most important efforts yet under way to develop the interior of South America. With it, Brazil has clearly emerged as the leading economic and political force behind the continent's efforts to open up new regions away from the traditional coastal zones, farmlands and capital cities settled by the original European colonists four centuries ago.

Brazil's drive into the Amazon, and similar efforts to conquer jungle areas in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, have drawn more public attention. But a growing number of economists—dubious over the fertility of the Amazon soil and the enormous expense involved in providing the framework to exploit the jungle's other resources—believe that the area known as the Basin of the Rio de la Plata holds an even greater economic promise.

The Plata Basin embraces eastern Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia and southern Brazil. The million-square-mile area—which is expected to triple its population to 200 million people by the end of the century—has the rivers, minerals, agriculture and industrial centers that are a development economist's dream.

Eight years ago, the governments of the five nations formally agreed to work cooperatively for the area's integration and growth. But the Plata Basin has long been torn by intense nationalistic rivalries, which to

this day both stimulate and impede its development. Between 1865-70, the War of the Triple Alliance, Paraguay's male population was drastically reduced in a conflict with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. In the 1930's Bolivia and Paraguay fought the Chaco war over control of desert lands extending over both countries.

Protests From Argentina More recently the focus of nationalist rivalries in the area has been between the two giants—Brazil and Argentina. The Brazilians appear to have gained a strong upper hand, thanks to the rapid growth in their country over the last decade while the Argentines were suffering through economic stagnation and political instability.

Brazilians have reportedly bought almost a third of the land in the Uruguayan provinces bordering their country. The Brazilian Government has recently promised to invest \$1 billion for the development of iron ore and natural gas re-

sources in eastern Bolivia. And it has extended substantial trade credits to its smaller neighbors to buy Brazilian goods.

The Itaipu hydroelectric project is Brazil's most important effort yet to extend its influence into the Plata Basin. The project has drawn vehement but fruitless protests by the Argentine Government, which has contended for several years that it would pose problems for navigation on the Paraná River and hinder plans for its own hydroelectric projects by diminishing the force of the river's water.

Within Brazil, some officials have voiced fears that the overwhelming size of the country in relation to Paraguay might eventually convert the Itaipu project into "another Panama Canal issue." And, in Paraguay, opponents of President Alfredo Stroessner already say that their Government should have struck a tougher bargain with the Brazilians for the construction

of the dam. The dam's construction will provide the Paraguayans with \$100 million a year in earnings from the export of their 50 percent share of the electricity generated.

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Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Market Offsets

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

WHISTLER'S FATHER advertisement featuring a portrait of George Washington Whistler and text about his invention of the steam engine.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER advertisement with a logo and text.

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Handwritten scribble at the bottom of the page.

Airline Demand Reflecting Car Makers' Sales

Continued from Page 22

August, a slump in demand for airline seats in May, June and July was followed by a recent upsurge in demand, according to a report from the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The report said that the first six months of 1976 saw a 15.8 percent increase in passenger traffic over the same period in 1975. It also noted that the airline industry's revenue rose by 15.5 percent in the same period.

Joseph C. Lang, IATA's general manager, said that the increase in demand was due to a number of factors, including a recovery in the economy and a rise in oil prices.

Lang also noted that the airline industry's operating costs had risen sharply in recent months, due to the increase in fuel prices. He said that airlines were now looking for ways to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

Lang predicted that the airline industry would continue to grow in 1976, but that it would face some challenges, such as the increase in fuel prices and the need to invest in new aircraft.



ITAIPU PROJECT: BRAZIL'S BIG STEP

Continued from Page 22

Itaipu is an important factor in the integration of the region and not the spearhead of Brazilian expansionism as some people claim," asserted Gen. Costa Cavalcanti, director of the Brazilian half of the Itaipu project. "Problems may exist, but until now all of them have been discussed and resolved by common consent between Brazilians and Paraguayans."

Competition Urged

A number of officials involved in regional development have also maintained that more feasible to develop the Itaipu dam and other projects in the region is through competition rather than cooperation.

"Some of us think that Itaipu has forced the Argentines to commit themselves to other hydroelectric projects that will also benefit us, if only out of fear that the Brazilians are becoming too powerful in the Plata Basin," said a ranking Paraguayan official in the Itaipu project.

As an example, he cited Argentine plans to join Paraguay in building a hydroelectric project twice the size of the Aswan Dam on the Paraná River about 300 miles downstream from Itaipu.

Similar attempts to take advantage of Argentine-Brazilian rivalry are evident elsewhere in the Plata Basin.

"I think the rivalry between the Argentines and Brazilians is the surest guarantee that there will be enough money and skill to develop this area," said José Kusiner, a banker in Santa Cruz, an eastern Bolivian city that has attracted considerable investments because of its nearby agricultural land, oil and natural gas deposits.

FUTURE AIRLINERS: A FOCUS OF SHOW

Continued from Page 22

recovery of airline travel from the deep recession that followed the staggering jump in fuel prices in late 1973.

Boeing, as well as the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and Airbus Industrie, builder of the A-300 jumbo, are all expected to intensify talks with the airlines in the weeks ahead to start crystallizing the designs of the planes they would want.

Critical questions that must be answered are: how the airlines would finance any purchases, and how to develop entirely new planes and/or engines or build modified versions of existing equipment. Airlines orders would be expected to start in about 18 months from now.

As has been the case since the all-British Farnborough show was opened to foreign entrants four years ago, there is no Soviet plane on other exhibits this year. It is anticipated that Soviet officials will show up as spectators.

The turnout was very limited today—a shame, in a way, because of the beautiful weather—because it was scheduled as a press preview. The next three days will be trade days, when airlines and other potential customers, and a variety of military and civilian officials will be on hand. The general public—those who will not have already looked on from the fences and trees—will be admitted Thursday through next Sunday.

Up to 100 different types of planes will be participating through the week, including vertical takeoff fighters, a tiny civilian jet, and the Panavia Tornado fighter, produced jointly by Britain, West Germany and Italy in one of the most successful displays of Continental aviation.

The go-around for volume production was given in July, and a total of 809 planes have been ordered for the Royal Air Force, the West German Air Force and Navy, and the Italian Air Force.



THE BURNING OF A CROSS marked the conclusion of a Ku Klux Klan convention Saturday night in Stone Mountain, Ga. About 200 Klansmen and spectators gathered to hear speakers denounce busing, the Federal Reserve system, the United Nations and Jimmy Carter.

Commodities

Continued from Page 22

digest sorghum in its natural state. The grain must be flaked or rolled into pellets as well as mixed with other feed.

However, this has not prevented sorghum exports from soaring. Since last Oct. 1, when the present crop year began, 206 million bushels (60 pounds each) of sorghum have been exported; up from 178 million bushels in the preceding season.

Another factor for traders to ponder is that sorghum output is erratic. Last year's yield was 753 million bushels, 1974 produced 629 million bushels and 1973 saw a crop of 930 million bushels.

New Possibilities For Spreading Seen

Sorghum's market factors will be particularly interesting because most trade and speculative elements will be using the grain in futures-spreading operations.

Spreading is used by futures traders to lessen the risk and increase the profit potential. Basically, it involves buying one commodity and selling another at the same time in the like delivery month.

The obvious spread in sorghum is with corn. Sorghum usually is valued at roughly 90 percent of the price of corn.

Consequently, if the price of corn moves more than 10 percent above that for sorghum, the standard spread would involve buying sorghum and selling corn short. The rationale is that livestock feeders and overseas buyers would reduce corn purchases and increase their use of sorghum.

Should the reverse be true, and the difference between corn and sorghum becomes narrower than 10 percent, the standard spread would be to short sorghum and buy corn. In this case the reasoning is that, given a preference for sorghum, feed grain users would prefer corn.

Actually, the varieties in spreading can be as numerous as the parlays used by horse players.

However, most specialists in the futures market hold that spreading by small speculators in sorghum and corn is safer than playing the two markets separately. If nothing else, a spread involves paying only one brokerage commission.

Personal Finance

Continued from Page 22

most charge no sales commissions, comparatively low operating costs (50 cents to \$1 per \$100 of assets), liquidity and comparative safety.

As always, the money-market funds offer small investors a way of buying a pro-rata share of securities—bank certificates of deposit, for example—that they might not have enough money to buy on their own.

These days, though, the funds are doing most of their talking not to individual investors but to institutional investors. Many corporate investors like to shift idle cash out of noninterest-bearing checking accounts into the funds and then just as quickly shift it out again as their needs change.

That's something of a change in function for the money-market funds, but nothing short of still another quick turnaround in short-term rates is likely to lure yield-conscious individual investors back into the fold.

Nantucket Offsets Toil for Two Innkeepers

Continued from Page 22

at the corner from Nantucket's imposing Main Street whaling mansions, the house had been built in 1885 to hold carriages and horses. In 1955 it was converted to living quarters, and in 1970 it became a seven-room guest house.

"I said, 'I love it,'" recalled Mrs. McHugh. "Bill kept saying, 'But there's not enough property.'"

"Woman Buys a House"

"But a woman buys a house," she said. "A man buys a car. But a woman buys a house."

They sealed the deal, after some hard bargaining, over the Thanksgiving holidays.

The owners wanted 50 percent, or about \$50,000 down, most of which the McHughs raised by selling their Smithtown house, despite some initial difficulty at the height of the gasoline shortage. The Nantucket banker reluctantly agreed to issue a mortgage on the property to the owners, who agreed to hold a 20-year mortgage for the McHughs.

"It'll be 74," gasped Mrs. McHugh.

They moved up in April 1974 to begin preparing the Carriage House for business. They spent about \$1,400 for a washer-dryer, appliances, a washer-dryer range and refrigerator and \$4,000 or so on furnishings, two cots, two sofas and a bed, most of which they brought over from the main house where prices are cheaper.

And other expenses: Mortgage interest (electricity) payments came to about \$1,000 a month. Water charges were \$400 a year. And suddenly the McHughs found that a shift of property valuation methods had doubled their annual tax bill—to about \$1,000 a year.

In addition, the McHughs

countant, however, that they're still not covering their mortgage payments and expenses, although they hope to break out of the red in about two years. Their accountant told them, for example, that last year was 25 percent better than their first year. But this year the Bicentennial seems to have drawn expected crowds away from the island, and the resulting curfew warnings frightened other customers away.

In fact, Mr. McHugh acknowledged they really didn't know how well—or badly they were doing. He declined to say how much the Carriage House had lost in its first two seasons. But he said, "We anticipated this and were able to make up the deficit 'out of savings.'"

"We Don't Know"

"We wonder," he said. "Is this really a paying proposition or are we kidding ourselves? We don't know."

The slanting afternoon sun, inching its way across the parlor, banded Mr. McHugh's face with a patch of blazing light, and he got up from his rump purple and black upholstered chair and chose another seat in the shade of the room.

"Jeannie, can I have a cup of bouillon? I don't feel so good," said a woman guest who had strolled in through the kitchen.

Mr. McHugh was about to explain that the Carriage House really provided only breakfast, when Mrs. McHugh jumped up to make the broth.

"An artistic success we are," she said. "Financially—"

"We didn't come to Nantucket to get rich," said Mr. McHugh. "If we had looked at it like an investment, we'd still be in Smithtown."

After the summer, he said, he might look for some kind of sideline. "I've got some training in mechanical things," he said.

Meanwhile, the McHughs may be gaining. Last year, they said, only one or two rooms at a time might have been filled by "repeaters"—guests who had come before. This year, they said, it was up to three or four.

Air Force Picks Lane

Tom Lane of Hair Hollow Hills, L. I., has been named captain of the 1977 Air Force Academy lacrosse team. Lane, an excellent field leader, played midfield last season and scored two goals from that defensive position as the Falcons posted a 6-3 win-loss record.

Inns Seeks Nantucket Site

Continued from Page 22

Georgia and distinguished color.

plans for the hotel project. Although a number of other potential sites are being considered, Mr. Graulich said, the Air Force is the most likely to be chosen.

Mr. Graulich said that the Air Force is the most likely to be chosen because of its proximity to the airport and its potential for expansion.

Mr. Graulich also noted that the Air Force is looking for a site that is large enough to accommodate a hotel and other facilities, and that is close to the airport.

Mr. Graulich predicted that the Air Force would announce its decision in the next few months.

The Arabs and London: A Summer Chill Sets In

Continued from Page 17

members of their entourage can travel.

That has been good for Harrod's, the big department store, but in the western sections of London—South Kensington, Knightsbridge, Brompton and excellent Earl's Court where the first-time visitors have settled into hotels and apartments, many Londoners are annoyed.

Along Queen's Gate Terrace, off Gloucester Road, Arab wives hang washing from windows, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Young Arab loiter on street corners and on-stops far into the night; along all the streets, women parade in veils and formal black robes, accompanied by men in white robes that some wear under Western suit jackets.

"Throwing Back Insults"

"I find them a nuisance," said Richard Goldwater, manager of the Cookery Delicatessen and, he said, a distant relative of Senator Barry Goldwater. "They come in and want attention immediately." Mr. Goldwater said, "They don't speak English. They do it all by signs."

The manager of a nearby jewelry store said he did not trust Arabs: "You have to look to see they don't pinch things." He said that he could not distinguish Arabs from the many Indians and Pakistanis who also live in London, but that didn't matter.

"They're all colored people," he said. "They're not the same as you and me, you know."

"They are getting money and throwing back insults," said Mr. el-Hosseini. "An Arab going shopping here is a shoplifter until he proves his innocence."

Arabs, from sheiks on down, often do tend to live in London differently from Westerners. On the second floor of the Britannia Hotel here last week, an American guest saw a group of robed, veiled women and their children sitting on the floor in front of the elevators, and one of the women was nursing a baby.

A leading, highly reputable travel agency said that a hotel here charges \$75 a night for a double room has been adding a 20 percent surcharge to Arabs' bills because of the cost of cleaning up after them. The hotel, however, denied this.

Many leading botanists here have been recounting the same story, about a shopping spree by a sheik's children at Hamley's, the famous Regent Street toy store. They all bought carpentry sets and then they sawed up their hotel-room furniture.

No hotelman said it happened in his hotel. "But that kind of a thing is never a problem," one hotelman said, "because they always pay for their damage."

AWOONER TESTIFIES AT TRIAL IN GHANA

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 5 (AP)—Kofi Awoonor, the Ghanaian poet-novelist and former lecturer at the State University of New York in Stony Brook, L.I., has told a military court that he sheltered a political fugitive at his home for purely humanitarian reasons.

Mr. Awooner's statement yesterday followed several days of testimony against him on charges that he helped Brigadier Alphonse Kojouhar, a wanted by the authorities as a leader of an attempted coup last November against the Government of Gen. I.K. Acheampong.

Mr. Awooner, 35 years old, denied this, declaring he was not aware of the nature of the charges against Brigadier Kojouhar, who fled across the border to Togo after the coup failed.

Michigan Town Fighting Phone Rates

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

HICKORY CORNERS, Mich., Sept. 5.—This is a recording in Hickory Corners, Mich., said the disembodied voice on the telephone. "The number you have dialed has been changed or disconnected."

There are a lot more of these recordings than usual these days in and around this southwestern Michigan's lake-and-vineyard country—enough of them so that Lyle Booth, whose gasoline station is one of the town's main gossip centers, grinned when a visitor asked if there were a phone nearby that he could use.

"None," he chuckled. "They're all unhooked."

"All?"

"Yep. When they unhook them, they really unhook them."

It's not really that bad. But nevertheless, in an act of citizen protest against corporate power and skyrocketing prices, numerous residents in and around this town of some 200 people have lately been during the telephone company to disconnect their phones. It is the latest phase of a protracted battle between Hickory Corners and an out-of-state holding company that bought the tiny, independent Hickory Telephone Company and then slapped on a 54 percent rate increase.

The base rate jumped in one big leap from \$10.60 to \$16.34 a month. With tax that brings the bill for a one-party phone to more than \$17. That is more than in many big cities, and amounts to more than a quarter of the total monthly income of at least one of the many elderly people who live around here.

So, after nine months of protest and a futile attempt to beat the increase in he court, a number of subscribers have refused to pay the extra money.

Last week the company took the dare: it pulled the plugs on the protesters.

"I was talking to one of the other women," said Mrs. Jackie Regis, co-sponsor of the protest, "and she said she didn't think the phone company was going to do anything, that it looked like they were going to chicken out. Just then—click! And that was it."

The telephone company says that fewer than 50 of its 958 customers were unhooked. Mrs. Regis said it was probably not more than 20, more like 100, although the protest leaders couldn't be sure until a more detailed check was made.

Whatever the number, the protest has been topic No. 1 in town since last December, has changed the local style of living to some degree and has even convinced some people, like Mrs. Regis and her husband, John, that they can get along without the telephone.

The situation developed when Telephone Data Systems Inc. of Madison, Wis., bought the local telephone company. According to Harrod VanGundy of Indianapolis, the company's regional plant manager and chief emissary in the Hickory Corners battle, the telephone facility here had not been improved for some years, "was old and worn out, basically, and was losing money. The new owners rebuilt the entire exchange, expanded capacity from about 800 lines to about 1,600 and converted all phones to single-party lines.

It was to pay for this modernization that the rate increase was sought and granted by the Michigan Public Service Commission. The increase would not have come in such a big lump, Mr. VanGundy said, had the modernization not been put off so long. Also, he contended, it costs more, per customer, to extend service to more widely dispersed rural subscribers than to more closely concentrated urban and suburban ones.

"I admit \$16.34 a month sounds kind of high," Mr. VanGundy said, "but, when you think of where the town is, and the kind of service they get—toll-free calls to nearby cities, such as Bat-

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The 'Outrageous' Practice of Medicaid Medicine

By DAVID BIRD

Just about everyone agrees that physicians who submit false bills under Medicaid are engaged in an unethical practice. But so far, despite widespread disclosures of such cheating in New York State, not one of those physicians has been removed from the profession. "It's totally unethical," Dr. John Finkbeiner, the president of the Manhattan Medical Society of the County of New York, said yesterday about the physicians who cheat the government by billing for services to the poor under Medicaid that they never performed.

"It's just outrageous," said Dr. Ralph S. Emerson, the president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in describing his feelings about those physicians.

But the medical societies say there is nothing they can do to keep a doctor from practicing.

"Time was a man had to belong to the society to have hospital privileges, but that was thrown out by the courts," Dr. Finkbeiner said.

"If a doctor is found to be engaging in unethical conduct, the maximum we can do is kick him out of the society," Dr. Finkbeiner said. But even that procedure involves long hearings that rarely are followed up on.

Instead, the procedure now is to refer cases to state authorities for possible discipline. Even referring a case in the state involves a hearing process, and so far only one case involving Medicaid fraud has been referred from the Medical Society of the County of New York to the state for disciplinary action, Dr. Finkbeiner said.

Asked how many Medicaid fraud cases were being investigated by the society for possible referral to the state, Dr. Finkbeiner said, "Several."

"It's really just a handful," he said. "I'd rather not say just how many."

The State Board of Regents is the body charged with disciplining physicians, and it can revoke licenses to practice.

Up to now, Regents officials can recall only one case of a

doctor's being disciplined by that body for Medicaid fraud. He is Dr. Luis Mizray, a Brooklyn physician who graduated from medical school in his native Argentina.

Dr. Mizray billed the city for well over \$1 million in Medicaid services for the three years ending in 1973.

After an investigation he was tried in Brooklyn Criminal Court and found guilty of submitting bills for more than \$32,000 in services he never performed. He was sentenced to perform one day of free service a week for a year at the Rikers Island prison.

3-Year Probation

Dr. Mizray's case finally came up before the Board of Regents last July. The panel decided to revoke his license, but that action was stayed and he was placed on probation for three years.

Until a year ago this month the Board of Regents conducted its own investigations into wrongdoing by doctors.

But last September, under a new law designed to broaden the scope of the investigations, the state's Department of Health started its own inquiry and began making recommendations to the Regents.

The investigations in the Health Department are handled by the Office of Professional Medical Conduct headed by Dr. Thaddeus Murawski, who said that of the six cases sent to the Regents since the Health Department was given a role not one has involved Medicaid fraud.

The six cases, he said, involved improper medical conduct that could endanger patients. Eight hundred complaints were received in the last year about improper conduct on the part of physicians, Dr. Murawski said, but he had no record of how many involved Medicaid fraud.

Complex Process

He estimated that of the 20 to 25 cases now under active study, "maybe a half dozen or so" involved Medicaid fraud.

Cases go through a complex process in the Health Department before they reach the Regents.

If an investigation indicates

a case against a doctor should be pressed, the case first goes to a screening committee made up of four physicians and one lay person drawn from the 31-member Board of Professional Medical Conduct composed of 22 physicians and nine lay persons.

If the case passes the screening committee, it goes on to an administrative hearing, a quasi-court proceeding with lawyers representing the accused doctor and the state.

After the hearing the committee makes its recommendation to the Commissioner of Health, who, in turn, makes his recommendations to the Regents.

Many of the charges of cheating have involved the so-called Medicaid mills where a doctor signs away part of his fee, ranging from 35 to 70 per-

cent, to the landlord of the storefront or other such facility where several doctors practice. "Usually the doctor has nothing to say about how such a place is run," said Dr. Finkbeiner of the county medical society. "It's a bad, bad situation."

The medical societies supported the City Health Department's effort to regulate such Medicaid mills, but that move was blocked in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn when a judge ruled that the landlords were not engaged in medical practice and that therefore health authorities had no power over them.

Since then the Regents have declared that such fee-splitting is "unprofessional conduct" that could result in disciplinary action if any such case ever reached the Board of Regents.

PROTEIN IS EASING CHRONIC HEPATITIS

Interferon Being Used in Research Activity

BOSTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Doctors say they are successfully using a natural human protein to treat long-time carriers of hepatitis—people whose disease until now had no cure.

The researchers say that they may be on the brink of a remedy for this form of hepatitis, known as chronic hepatitis B virus, a disease that affects an estimated one million people in the United States.

However, they caution that it is too soon to tell whether their method will work for all patients. The authorities say they hope the discovery will help in

the development of a treatment for other diseases spread by viruses, such as the common cold.

A report on the work conducted by a team at Stanford University, is published in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The doctors are using interferon, one of the body's natural protections against illness, to wipe out the hepatitis virus in patients who ordinarily would carry the disease for life. The interferon they used was derived from human white blood cells. The precise way in which the treatment works is unknown.

10 Percent Retain Virus

Although most people recover from hepatitis naturally after a few weeks of rest, about 10 percent continue to carry the virus

in their blood indefinitely. These people can infect others with the disease. While most carriers are otherwise healthy, about

one-third eventually suffer liver damage.

So far, the Stanford team has successfully treated four patients with lingering cases of hepatitis.

"Whether it will have the same effect on others remains to be seen," Dr. William S. Robinson, one of the researchers, said in an interview. "It will take more patients and more time."

Treatment of one of the patients, a woman, began last November. Now, virtually every trace of the hepatitis virus has been cleared from her blood, and her liver, which was damaged, is functioning normally.

The other three have not been taking the medication as long, but in them, too, the disease is disappearing, Dr. Robinson said.

Researchers have tried to use interferon to treat other viral diseases—among them chicken pox—but so far with little success.

"These studies encouraging," said Krause, director of Institutes of Allergic Diseases, who the research.

"It is expected therapy does prove long-term effective be a major step ment of antiviral said.

In this study, d combating the type that is most often contaminated blood sions and dirty needles. The oth type of the disease infectious hepatitis by transmitted or result of person-to-tact or ingestin unated water or foo

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Suspect in Two Murders To Return to Greenwich

By LESLIE MAITLAND
Special to The New York Times

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Cubwebs run from ground floor windows to the scraggly branches of philodendrons outside the white split-level home where James Kim Klein and his companion were murdered last June.

A lawn chair lies buried in the overgrowth of weeds that has replaced the lawn, and a child's toys—a shovel and pail, a plastic baseball bat, tiny trucks, a doll—lie discarded in a sandbox.

Yesterday, a former occupant of this \$250,000 house on Perkins Road was arrested in Florida. James Michael Klein, a 38-year-old former clothing manufacturer from New York City, was charged with the murder of his estranged wife and Martha Cecilia Lema, a native of Columbia, who had worked as a housekeeper for the Kleins and then became a friend.

Bond Set at \$250,000

Two Greenwich detectives, Stephen X. Carroll and James J. Lunney, who had been assigned to investigate the murders, arrested Mr. Klein in Panama Beach. He had gone there on vacation to visit with his parents, who are caring for the Kleins' 6-year-old son, Jay.

Held in lieu of \$250,000 bond, Mr. Klein appeared today before Justice Stephen H. Booher of the Superior Court in Fort Lauderdale, and agreed to return to Connecticut voluntarily to stand trial for the murders.

According to Capt. Thomas Keegan of the Greenwich Police Department, Mr. Klein will be brought here tomorrow and will be taken to the Bridgeport Correctional Center.

Captain Keegan said that Mr. Klein had told the police that hours before the bodies were discovered on June 3, he quarreled with his divorced wife over a money problem. He said he had stormed out of the house and had returned to Manhattan, the Greenwich police captain said. Captain Keegan noted that detectives who went to Mr. Klein's apartment at 107 First Avenue did not find him there until 4:30 A.M. on June 4.

No Sign of Struggle

At the time, the police were led to the Klein house when no one came to pick up Jay from nursery school. They found the house locked, with no sign of forced entry and no sign of robbery or burglary.

Mrs. Klein, who was 30 years old and had worked as a fashion model under the name of Kim Bryan, was found fully clothed and unbound. She had been shot twice in the head with a small caliber pistol. Miss Lema, 28, had been killed in the same way, and neither showed signs of struggle or sexual assault, Captain Keegan said.

After the murders, Mr. Klein was described by the police as an "uncooperative" witness. He exercised his constitutional right to refuse to take a lie detector test.

No weapon has been recovered.

ered, Captain Keegan said, declining to discuss a motive or what had led to the arrest.

"It was a mystery," he reflected. "We were confronted by two bodies that were shot. We had to pursue it in a logical, objective fashion. You have to pursue the wild things, the crazy things."

"You can't dismiss anything. It's gratifying that we were able to bring the case together and secure an arrest warrant. I feel no personal joy about the thing. But it is satisfying to bring a serious case to justice."

Business Bankrupt

According to Captain Keegan, Mr. Klein's fashion business is bankrupt. He and his concern, Fashion Sorcery of 499 Seventh Avenue, have been under investigation by postal inspectors, the New York State Attorney General's office and the Federal Trade Commission for possible mail fraud and other fraud.

Since his divorce from Joanne Kim Klein, three months before the murders, after 10 years of marriage, the house that he bought here in 1973 has been up for sale. It is an acre and a half in the hilly, wooded Greenwich back country and has an indoor swimming pool that looks out upon a flagstone terrace.

Mrs. Klein's home is several miles from the scene of another murder, that of 15-year-old Martha D. Muxley, who was found slain last Oct. 31 after a night of pre-Halloween pranks. That case, which shocked this affluent suburban town of 60,000, is still under investigation, Captain Keegan said.

The Klein case has not drawn as much attention as the Moxley murder, with the Klein neighbors, immediately afterward, describing it as a family affair that did not frighten them.

Today, however, neighbors were reluctant to discuss the case, and said that the Kleins had not been well known in the community.

"They kept to themselves," said a neighbor who declined to give her name. "They never attended the Perkins Road Association meeting or the annual dinner-dance we have. It was so sad, because no one even knew them."

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